

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR ARMIES 5 VOLUNTEER MILITIA



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AMERICAN CIVIL WAR ARMIES 5 VOLUNTEER MILITIA

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American Civil War Armies (5)

The Volunteers of 1860-65

Before the Civil War the United States had a flourishing network of uniformed volunteer militia units in addition to the common militia, which was made up of virtually the whole male population. Uniformed volunteer units were raised by individuals, usually from an area's social élite who had enough spare money and time to spend on such enthusiasms. They voted on their unit designation, their officers and non-commissioned officers, their unit rules, and their uniform. A unit could apply to its state to be taken on to the militia muster rolls, which meant that the state would supply its weapons. Not all states had a militia system, however, and some units preferred independence anyway. A number of both types of unit survive today in state National Guards or as state-chartered units.

The uniformed units were generally most noted for their 'fancy dress'; but they did also help to bring the country closer together—they spent a great deal of time visiting each other's towns and participating in joint drills and parades. Many future leaders learned their skills in these ranks, and volunteer militia units formed the core of many fighting units on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line. Most Southern uniformed volunteer companies volunteered or were called up in 1861, and were subsequently required to remain in service throughout the war. Northern units saw service in 1861, too, but usually only for three months. They were then mustered out, according to law; many of their members joined fighting units, but the volunteers saw service as formed units thereafter only in emergencies.

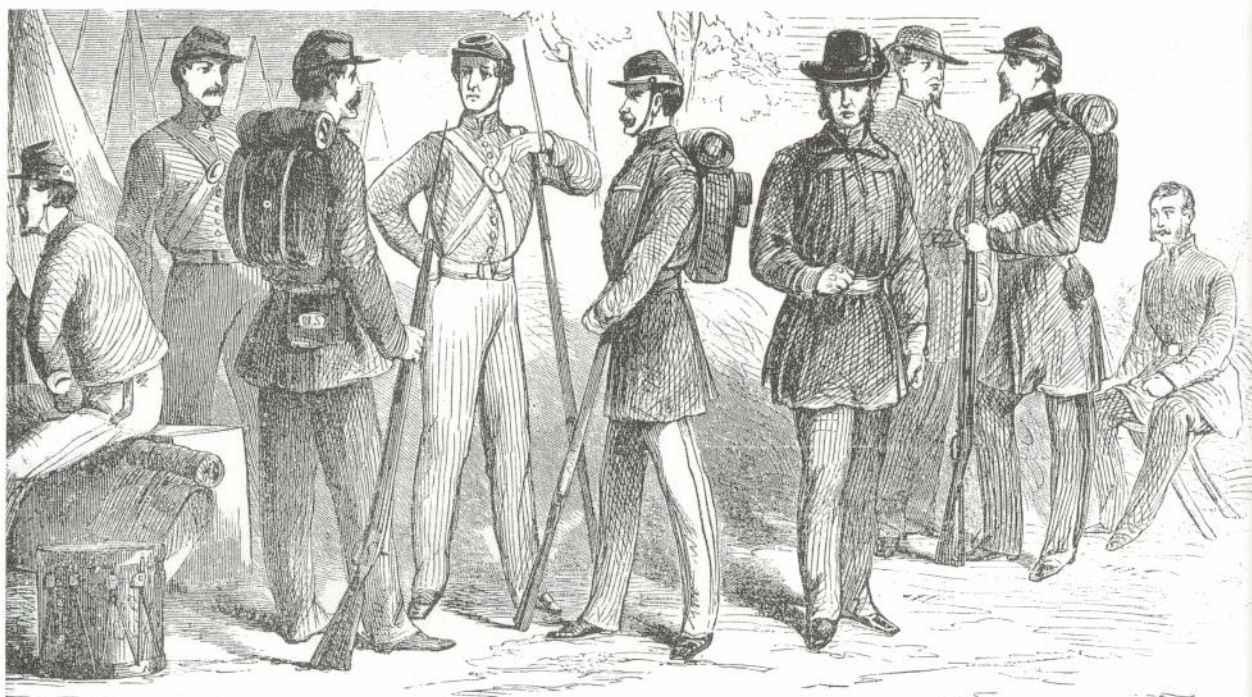
There were thousands of volunteer units in existence. For example, rural Montgomery County in Pennsylvania boasted 12 active volunteer militia units in 1861—the First National Dragoons, First and Second Troops of Montgomery County Cavalry, Goschenhoppen Grays, Lafayette Blues,

Montgomery Guards, New Hanover Artillerists, Pennsylvania Defenders, Sumneytown Artillerists, Union Gray Artillerists, and Union Rifle Company. It is impossible, of course, to cover the history and uniforms of all such units in one volume; so we have concentrated on units important for their history or dress.

There were three main styles of uniform: traditional, modern, and specialist. The traditional

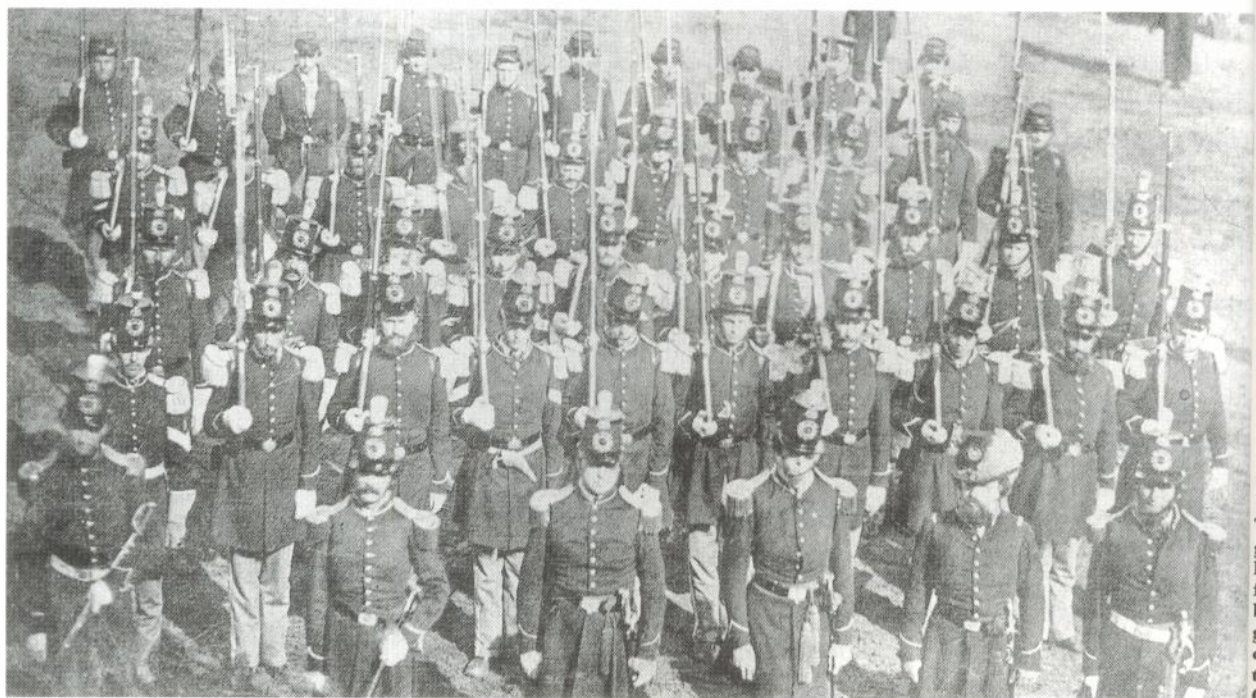
In 1860 virtually every town of any consequence in America had some sort of uniformed volunteer militia company which acquired 'fancy' uniforms, met and drilled from time to time, and participated in major civic events such as the annual Fourth of July parades. Such units were usually made up of the town's leading citizens—men who could afford the time for drilling and the money for a uniform. Knowledge of the history, uniforms, and even names of many of these units is lost today (although some have lasted through the generations and still exist); so we have many photographs like this, of volunteer militia unit members, that we cannot identify. This style of uniform—a dark képi with lighter trim, dark frock coat with lighter trim, brass shoulder scales with fringe, and dark trousers—is typical of many units both in the North and the South. (Author's collection)





(Above) A group of volunteer militia troops in Washington, as shown in the 31 August 1861 issue of *Harper's Weekly*. From left, two members of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry; a member of the 71st New York State Militia (NYSM); a member of the New Jersey State Militia; a member of the 1st Rhode Island in that unit's unique pull-over blouse; and members of the 5th NYSM whose uniform included blue forage caps, grey coats with red trim, and grey trousers with a red stripe up each leg.

(Below) The Independent Blues of Selma, Alabama, saw Civil War service as Co.D, 8th Alabama Infantry. Their uniform included a black shako with a light-blue-over-white pompon; dark blue frock coat with sky blue epaulettes and trim around the collar and pointed cuffs; and grey trousers. The cap badge was a 'sunburst' as worn by the Richmond Grays. Men in the rear rank wear plain dark blue képis, while the officers standing second from the right wears a US Army dress hat. The first sergeant (second row, far left) wears gauntlets, while the sergeant standing fourth from the left in that rank has a revolver in a holster. (Alabama Department of Archives and History)



uniforms were copies either of Napoleonic War styles, including shakos and coatees (swallow-tailed coats cut waist length in front with long tails at the back), or of regimental dress from the War of Independence. Modern dress copied either contemporary US Army items—especially frock coats—or French uniform styles, usually those worn by *zouaves* and *chasseurs*. Specialist dress was either the traditional dress of units such as lancers or hussars, or ethnic dress such as the Scottish kilt or German spiked helmet.

Alabama

Auburn Guards: Formed in Macon County in 1860, the unit saw Civil War service as Capt. J. W. Drake's Company of Volunteers. The uniform included a black shako with the brass letters 'AG' within a wreath on its front under red and white cock feathers. The coatee was dark blue with white or light blue piping around the standing collar and cuff edge, as well as a parallel cord stripe running above the two cuff buttons. There were three rows of buttons down the front and gold epaulettes for officers, and white or light blue for enlisted men. Trousers were dark blue with a white or light blue stripe.

Florence Guards: Seeing Confederate service as Co.K, 7th Alabama Infantry, the unit wore blue frock coats with green facings and grey trousers with a green cord down each leg.

Henry Pioneers: Serving in the Civil War as Co.G, 1st Alabama Infantry, the Pioneers began the period with red shirts and grey trousers. Later they adopted grey coatees trimmed with red flannel and képis with brass letters 'HP' in front.

Arkansas

Pulaski Artillery: Formed in Little Rock and also

This member of the Mobile (Alabama) Cadets wears their grey and black dress coatee, with white summer trousers, and holds a grey and black copy of the M1851 US Army shako. For fatigue the unit wore grey képis with a black band around the bottom and black cords running up the front, back, and sides; grey single-breasted, waist-length jackets with black standing collars, shoulder straps, and pointed cuffs; and matching grey trousers with a black stripe down each leg. (Herb Peck Jr. Collection)

known as the Totten Artillery, the unit served in the Confederate army as Woodruff's Battery. Its uniform included black broadbrimmed hats, grey frock coats with three rows of buttons down the front, and matching trousers.

Connecticut

First Company, Governor's Horse Guards:

Formed in the 18th century and not part of the regular state militia system, this unit was based in Hartford. Members joined a number of active Union army units. Its uniforms included black bearskin busbies; dark blue coatees trimmed with



gold; white buckskin breeches for dress and sky blue trousers for undress; black jackboots; and red waist belts.

New Haven Grays: Organised in 1816, the unit, a part of the 2nd Connecticut State Militia, served in the Civil War in the 2nd Connecticut Infantry for three months' active service in 1861. It lost so many members to active serving units during the war—they either did not return or failed to re-enlist in the Grays after 1865—that it had to be wholly reorganised in 1871.

The uniform consisted of dress black shakos and undress French grey képis, with a black band around the bottom and the brass company letter 'A' in front. For dress, the unit wore grey double-breasted coatees with black standing collars, epaulettes, cuff patches and five brass buttons down the front. Four brass buttons were on each black vertical pocket flap on the coat tails. Trousers were matching grey with a black stripe for winter and white for summer. The same caps and trousers were worn on fatigue, but the tunics were a grey US Army-style fatigue blouse with three buttons down the front.

Second Company, Governor's Foot Guards: Organised in New Haven in 1775, this unit wore the regulation state uniform of dark blue frock coats with worsted fringed epaulettes, trousers, and black shakos. (See plate E3, MAA 190 *American Civil War*

Armies (4): State Troops.)

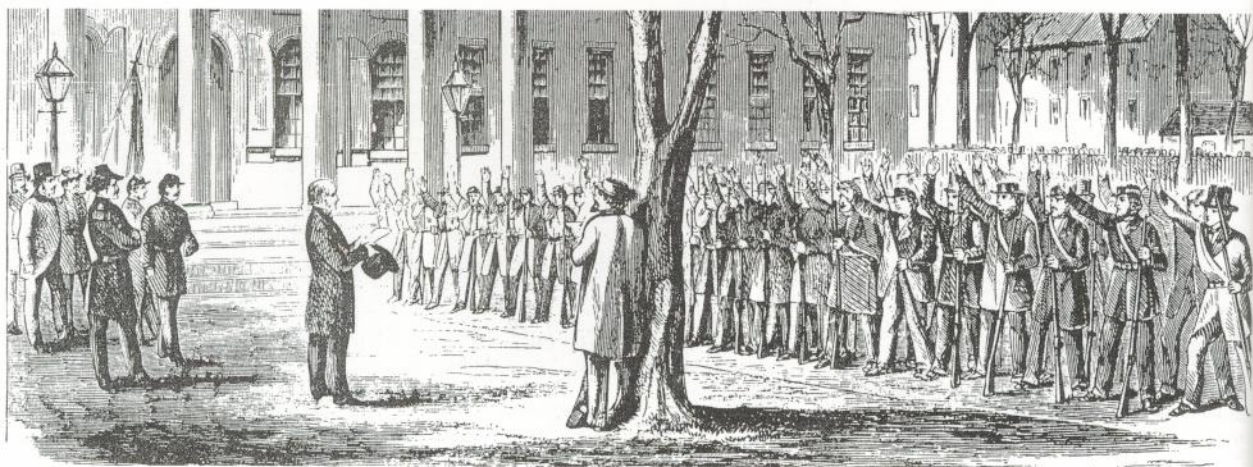
Second Company, Governor's Horse Guards: A unit with much the same history as the Guards' First Company but raised in New Haven, the company wore Tarleton helmets with red plumes and black bearskin crests; grey coatees trimmed with red; and grey trousers with a red stripe for undress and white buckskin breeches with black jackboots for dress.

Waterbury City Guard: Organised in Waterbury in 1854, the unit served as Artillery Co. A, 2nd Connecticut State Militia during the Civil War. It changed its local name to the Chatfield Guard in 1863, in honour of its former commander, John L. Chatfield, who died of wounds received at Morris Island, South Carolina. The unit initially wore the state blue uniform that had been made regulation in 1847, but changed to regulation US Army dress in the field in 1861.

District of Columbia

Potomac Light Infantry: Formed in 1858 in Georgetown, a small town west of Washington City, the Potomac Light Infantry was at company strength in 1861. It went on active Federal service for three months in 1861, when it was armed with a plethora of weapons ranging from converted flintlocks to M1855 rifled muskets. The unit's uniform was a plain dark blue frock coat with white fringed epaulettes; dark blue trousers; a French-style dark blue képi with a white band around the bottom and white piping up the sides and the front

The Washington Rifles, a volunteer militia unit formed in the District of Columbia in 1852, are sworn into active Federal service. They saw three months' active duty as Co.A, 8th DC Infantry. Although armed and equipped with accoutrements, several of the men shown on the right in this engraving from the 27 April 1861 issue of *Harper's Weekly* lack uniforms, although most do wear Army forage caps and overcoats. (Author's collection)



and back. When in Federal service it received US Army regulation uniforms.

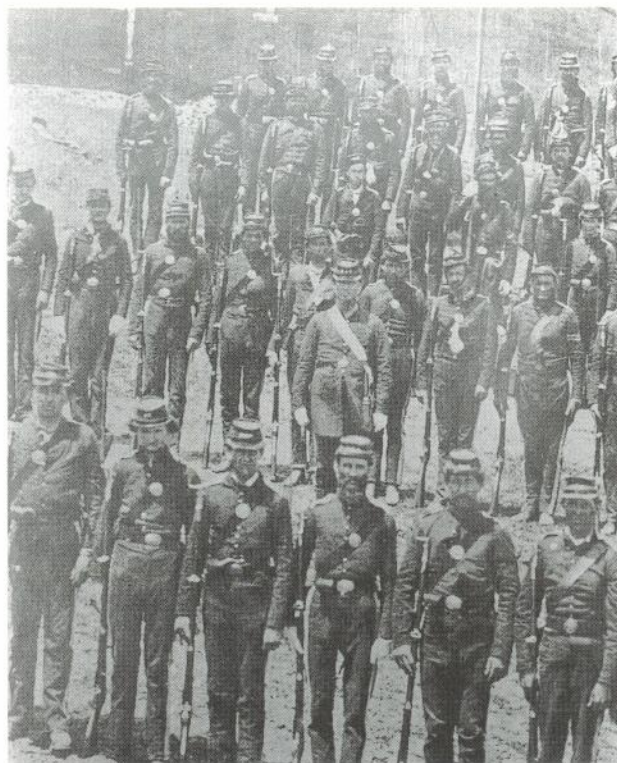
President's Mounted Guard: Formed in 1853, the unit saw three months' active service in the Union army as Capt. Samuel Owen's Independent Company of Cavalry. Uniforms included M1851 shakos with orange over white cock feather plumes for officers, and pompons and gilt crossed sabre cap badges for enlisted men. Officers wore dark blue frock coats trimmed with gold; enlisted men had yellow on the collars and cuffs; and all ranks wore dark blue trousers.

Georgia

Atlanta Greys: This pre-war unit saw service in the Confederate army as Co.F, 8th Georgia Infantry. Its uniforms included US Army dress caps, grey coatees with black and gold lace trim, and grey trousers with a black stripe.

Central City Blues: During the Civil War, this company served as Co.H, 12th Georgia Infantry. Its uniform included dark blue képis with a scarlet band around the bottom, and dark blue single-breasted frock coats with a scarlet standing collar. Officers were marked not only by US Army-type shoulder straps, but also by the older style of gold chevrons worn points down on each sleeve above the elbow. A second lieutenant wore four such chevrons.

Chatham Artillery: Formed in 1786 in Savannah, the unit served as Capt. Joseph Claghorn's Battery in the Confederate Army. Its dress uniform consisted of black *chapeaux-de-bras* with a scarlet plume; dark blue coatees with scarlet standing collars, cuffs, and turnbacks. The coats were decorated with gold lace herringbone chevrons on the chest, skirts, and cuffs. Officers wore gold epaulettes, while enlisted men wore wings. Trousers were dark blue with a gold stripe down each leg for officers and a red one for enlisted men. Waist belts were white, and all ranks carried light, almost straight swords. In 1861 for fatigue purposes, the unit adopted dark grey trousers with a red cord on the outer seam and black felt hats, worn with the earlier plain dark blue, single-breasted frock coats. The cap badge consisted of brass crossed cannon



Detail of a photograph taken in 1861 of the Sumter Light Guards as they were mustered into service as Co.K, 4th Georgia Infantry. The uniforms are dark blue, with sky blue or white shoulder straps and trouser stripes. Officers and NCOs wear single-breasted frock coats, while other ranks wear waist-length jackets. The brass letters 'SLG' are worn on the cap fronts. (Library of Congress)

over a wreath that enclosed the letters 'CA' over the date 1786.

Drivers wore dark blue satin single-breasted jackets; the collar and cuffs were scarlet with yellow braid and a yellow tuft was worn on each shoulder. Trousers were the same as those worn by the rest of the unit.

Gate City Guards: Known as Co.F, 1st Georgia Infantry during the war, the unit wore M1851 US Army shakos with white plumes tipped with red; dark blue coatees with scarlet facings; and light blue trousers with a scarlet stripe down each leg.

Georgia Hussars: Tracing their ancestry back to a unit of mounted rangers raised in 1733, the Georgia Hussars took their present name in 1816. During the Civil War, their first company, after a brief service with the 6th Virginia Cavalry, was designated Co.F, Jeff Davis Legion. The second company became Co.D, 2nd Bn., Georgia Cavalry. Today, their battle honours are maintained both by



Hamilton McDevit Branch, a member of Savannah, Georgia, high society, wears the dark blue and buff dress uniform of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry. Founded in Savannah in 1856, the unit formed both Co.A, 8th Georgia Infantry, and Co.H, 1st Georgia Infantry. The dress shako badge includes the state coat of arms and letters 'OLI' within a wreath. The coat collar is black velvet, which was embroidered with gold laurel branches for officers and NCOs. Trousers were dark blue with a buff stripe. (Herb Peck Jnr. Collection)

a Georgia National Guard Aviation Maintenance Company and an association that is not part of the serving military.

The uniform worn since 1816 includes midnight blue cloth helmets with a white horsehair plume, silver peak band, spike, and neck protector. The cap badge featured the state seal on a gold sunburst. The jacket was midnight blue with five rows of silver bell buttons connected across the chest with vertical rows of silver lace; it featured two slit waist pockets edged with silver lace and a silver star, and the standing collar was trimmed in the same way. A silver lace Austrian knot was worn on each cuff, while silver lace was used also to decorate the back of the jacket, hussar-style. Silver epaulettes were worn on each shoulder. Trousers were midnight

blue with two broad silver stripes. Waist belts were black with a state seal belt plate. The unit was armed with M1859 Sharps' carbines and M1833 dragoon sabres.

Gilmer Blues: Formed shortly before the war, the unit became Co.K, 6th Georgia Infantry in 1861. Their uniform included a dark blue képi; dark blue single-breasted frock coat with a single gold lace buttonhole on each side of the standing collar, and three buttonholes on each cuff, each piped in white. Gold epaulettes were worn for full dress and trousers were dark blue.

Governor's Horse Guards: Formed in the state capital of Milledgeville, the unit saw Confederate service as Co.A of the cavalry battalion of Phillips' Legion. Unit members received new uniforms in January 1860 consisting of dark blue jackets with five rows of gilt bullet buttons down the front, and gold lace trim on the standing collar, back seams, and cuffs. Trousers were a matching dark blue, with a gold stripe down each leg for officers and a red stripe for enlisted men.

Griffin Light Guards: During the Civil War, this unit's active service was as Co.B, 5th Georgia Infantry. Its uniform included blue cloth caps with white plumes; blue frock coats with three rows of brass buttons, silver lace trim, and blue epaulettes. Officers had single-breasted frock coats. Trousers were also blue, apparently with a white stripe.

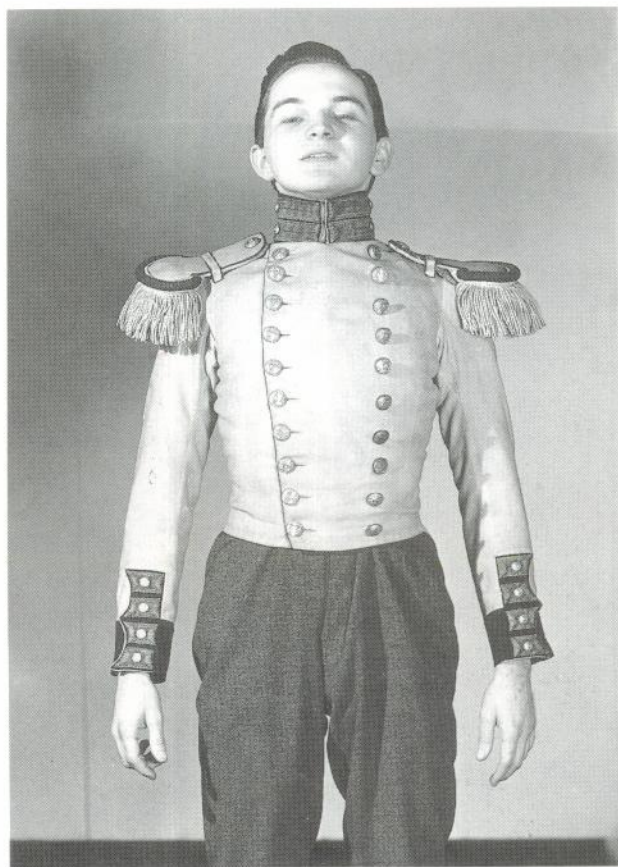
La Grange Light Guard: The unit served as Co.B, 4th Georgia Infantry; US Army dark blue forage caps were worn, as were grey frock coats (enlisted men may have worn jackets). The coats and jackets were decorated with black pointed trim on each cuff and black tape edging the standing collar. A black tape buttonhole was worn on each side of the collar. Trousers were matching grey, with a black stripe.

Liberty Independent Troop: Formed in Liberty County in 1791, the unit saw Confederate service as Co.G, 5th Georgia Cavalry. The uniform consisted of black leather Tarleton helmets with white horsehair plumes; dark blue coatees with five rows of silver bullet buttons down the front and silver lace trim on the collar, cuffs and across the chest. Breeches, tucked into black jackboots, were dark blue in winter and white in summer. The shabraque was dark blue trimmed with red and edged with white.

Republican Blues: Organised in Savannah in



The coatee, with its waist-length front and long tails, was the most popular traditional militia style of dress. Most were similar in terms of the false buttonholes on the collars; the cuff patches worn either alone or, as here, with 'jam-pot' cuffs as well; the same type of buttonhole patches on the coat tail false



pockets; and the differently coloured false turnbacks on the coat tails, sewn down with an embroidered badge where the points met. This particular example, typical of most coatees, was apparently worn by an NCO of the Chicago Light Guards and is white with blue facings. (Chicago Historical Society)

1808, the unit was part of the 1st Regt. Georgia Volunteers and spent most of the war guarding the coastline. Their dress uniforms consisted of M1851-type shakos with a cock feather plume and a gilt state coat of arms over a wreath and letters 'RB' on a hexagonal brass cap badge. Dark blue coatees had gold epaulettes for officers, and sky blue with a white fringe for enlisted men. The standing collar was trimmed with white piping, and three rows of buttons, one down the centre and one on each side of the sky blue plastron; cuffs were also piped white and small buttons on collars and cuffs were set on gold braid. Trousers were white cotton in summer and sky blue with a white stripe in winter.

Fatigue uniforms included short jackets with shoulder tabs for enlisted men and white piping around the standing collar, epaulettes, and pointed cuffs. Black musicians wore similar jackets with light blue piping and officers wore plain, dark blue, US

Army regulation frock coats. All ranks wore dark blue képis with white piping. Their sashes were gold, cross belts were white, and waist belts were black.

Upson Guard: During the war this unit's designation was Co.K, 5th Georgia Infantry. The headgear was a dark blue shako with a large brass state coat of arms over the letters 'UG' within a wreath on the front and a yellow pompon. The frock coat was dark blue, with three rows of six buttons down the front, each three being connected by a double row of buff lace; the standing collar was edged in buff lace, as were the cuffs, with three lace buttonholes on each; buff epaulettes were worn by enlisted men. Trousers were a matching blue with a buff stripe. For fatigue, the unit wore plain, dark blue jackets and trousers, and plain képis with a brass 'UG' cap badge.

Washington Artillery: Formed in Augusta in



Elmer Ellsworth's US Zouave Cadets, raised in Chicago in 1859, started the zouave craze in the USA; here, however, Ellsworth wears the 1861 uniform of his New York Fire Zouaves, the 11th New York State Militia, with its dark blue frock coat and scarlet képi and trousers. Ellsworth took the Zouave Cadets on tour in 1860, but subsequently disbanded the unit and joined Abraham Lincoln's law firm in Illinois thereafter. He retained his military interests, however, being directly responsible for founding the Rockford Zouaves and Springfield Zouave Greys while working as a lawyer. (Library of Congress)

1854, the battery was converted to infantry in 1861, first as Co.F, 1st Independent Georgia Battalion and then as Co.F, 1st Confederate Volunteers. Following member protests, the unit was converted back to an artillery battery, first Burtwell's and then Pritchard's. They wore dark blue képis, frock coats, and trousers, all trimmed with red.

Illinois

Chicago Light Artillery: Formed in 1847, the unit saw service during the Civil War as Batteries A and B, Illinois Light Artillery. The uniform was the 1856 US Army regulation style with its shako bearing the letters 'CLA' on front, and dark blue frock coat with red facings. Trousers were grey with two red stripes down each leg.

Elgin Continentals: Formed shortly before the war, they were converted into artillery, serving as the Elgin Battery of Artillery on active Federal service. They wore dark blue copies of American uniforms from the War of Independence, with buff collars, cuffs, lapels, and coat linings; black cocked hats; and buff waistcoats and breeches.

Peoria Blues: The unit's Civil War service was as part of the 47th Illinois Infantry. Its uniforms consisted of regulation US Army 1856 dress, with minor changes.

Rockford Blues: Formed just before the War, the unit became Co.E, 11th Illinois Infantry, in 1861. They were described 25 April 1861 in the *Chicago Tribune* as wearing 'a dark blue cloth fatigue dress with Zouave caps' (i.e., képis).

Indiana

Montgomery Guards: Formed in Crawfordsville in 1856, all but two of the Guards joined the 11th Indiana Infantry, which was commanded by the Guards' captain, in 1861. Their dress included képis 'with red cloth hanging behind', blue zouave jackets trimmed with red, baggy grey trousers and gaiters.

Kentucky

Lexington Rifles: Formed in 1857, the unit went south, becoming Capt. John Morgan's Company of Cavalry in 1861. They wore blue képis, green single-breasted frock coats, and green trousers 'trimmed generously with gold braid'. The unit today is a field artillery battalion in the Kentucky National Guard.

Louisiana

Black Jaegers: Formed by Germans in the state, the unit's first Confederate service was as Co.A, 22nd Louisiana Infantry, and later as Co.A, 21st Louisiana Infantry. The unit wore all jet-black képis, shell jackets and trousers.

Chasseurs à pied de la Louisiane: Formed in 1858, the unit saw Confederate service as the 7th Bn., Louisiana Infantry, Foreign Brigade, Louisiana Legion. It was to have been dressed in dark blue chasseur uniforms, but these clothes were never issued. Instead, the unit received chasseur-style caps and brown coatees with green epaulettes fringed red. Trousers were very large, Turkish style and were mouse-coloured. Greaves were yellow, while gaiters were white.

Continental Guards: Co.A of the Guards entered the Confederate army as Co.A, 7th Louisiana Infantry. Their pre-war uniforms included copies of

Detail of a woodcut engraving, which first appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*, of the US Zouave Cadets in their zouave uniforms. Its original caption described 'their flowing red pants; their jaunty crimson caps; their peculiar drab gaiters and leggings, and the loose blue jackets, with rows of small, sparkling buttons, and the light-blue shirt beneath'. Note the chevrons worn points-up by the first sergeant

dark blue War of Independence regimental coats with buff collars, cuffs, lapels, and coat tails. Waistcoats and breeches were buff, while boots were black. Black tricorne hats with red and white feathers were worn along with crossed white accoutrement belts. The fatigue dress included white linen coats with silver buttons and black trousers.

Delta Rifles: A native American group, the unit was designated Co.F, 4th Louisiana Infantry during the war. Unit members wore the traditional American military dress of green hunting shirts, worn pullover fashion, with fringed sleeves and shirt tails.

Donaldsonville Artillery: Organised some 65 miles north-west of New Orleans in 1837, the unit served from 1862 with the Army of Northern Virginia as Co.B, Garnett's (later Richardson's) Battalion. Its uniform included red képis with a dark blue band and a brass crossed cannon badge.

(extreme right); and the M1855 rifled muskets. Besides zouave dress, the unit also wore a chasseur dress and fatigue dress consisting of a 'scarlet jacket, loose scarlet pants, high gaiters and leggings, and a red cap'. Many of the men went into Cos. A and K, 19th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War. (Author's collection)





Marshal McIntire wears the uniform chosen by the Springfield Zouave Cadets in 1860. It consists of a red képi, light blue shirt, dark blue jacket with white trim on the front edge and red inverted chevrons on the cuffs, red trousers, and leather gaiters. The blanket roll on top of the knapsack is red. The unit saw Civil War service as Co.I, 7th Illinois Infantry. (Illinois State Historical Library)

Single-breasted dark blue jackets with standing collars and shoulder tabs were worn, along with Louisiana state belt plates.

Louisiana Greys: Part of the militia's Washington Battalion in 1854, the Greys saw Confederate service as Co.K, 5th Louisiana Infantry. Their uniform included shakos with 'variegated plumes', grey coatees and matching trousers. In 1861 the unit adopted French-style grey forage caps and grey frock coats.

Louisiana Turcos: Another of the state's many French-oriented units, the Turcos were Co.H, 15th Louisiana Infantry during the war. They were 'to be dressed like the Turcos of Algeria—a zouave uniform of light blue trimmed with yellow'.

Officers of the Springfield Zouave Cadets in their red képis with gold trim, dark blue coats with red pointed cuffs under gold trim, dark blue coats with red pointed cuffs under gold trim, and red trousers with gold stripes. Notice the variety of privately purchased swords, none of which is regulation. (Illinois State Historical Library)

Orleans Battalion of Artillery: A four-company strong unit at the war's outbreak, the unit was converted into infantry and formed the nucleus of the 23rd Louisiana Infantry in the Confederate Army. Its original uniform was a close copy of the pre-1851 US Army regulation uniform, but in 1861 it switched to French blue képis with a red band around the bottom worn under white havelocks, dark blue plain jackets, grey-blue Kentucky jean trousers, and black leather gaiters.

Orleans Rifle Regiment: Formed as the German Battalion, the unit was merged into the *Régiment de Chasseurs à pied*. The unit's fatigue dress included dark blue jackets, brown linen trousers, and white gaiters. Officers and men wore blue French-style képis, while pioneers wore bearskin busbies.

Maine

Portland Rifle Corps: Organised in 1811, the unit saw three months' active Union army service in 1861 as Co.D, 1st Maine Infantry. For dress officers wore *chapeaux-de-bras* with the letters 'PRC' within a wreath on the cockade. The double-breasted coatees were dark green with red pointed cuffs



standing collars, and coat tails. Collars and cuffs were edged with gold lace, with four rows of gold braid on the front of each cuff, and a button in between each pair of braid strips. There were also two gold lace buttonholes on each collar side. Epaulettes were red with green crescents and silver over red fringes. There was a slash pocket flap edged on the outside in gold with three gold buttonholes on each coat tail. Trousers were dark green with a red stripe. Officers also wore gorgets.

Maryland

Baltimore City Guards: The unit was organised in 1833 and served on active Federal service for six months in mid-1863 as the 10th Maryland Infantry Regiment. Officers wore leather shakos with pompons, while enlisted men wore bearskin shakos with three gold tassels in front. The double-breasted coatees were dark blue, with a standing collar and

two gold lace buttonholes on each side. Four gold lace buttonholes decorated each cuff. Trousers were dark blue with a gold stripe.

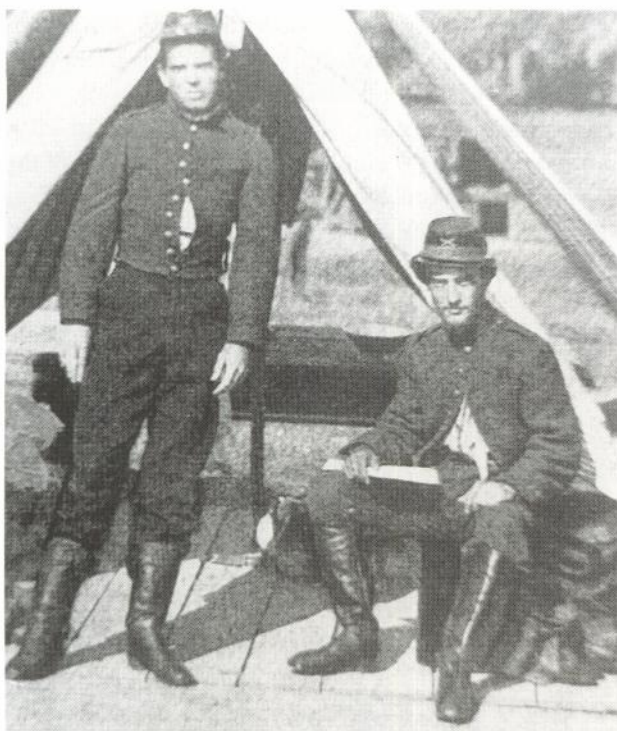
Maryland Guard: Formed in Baltimore in 1859 using zouave dress and drill, this unit was part of the 53rd Regt., Maryland Volunteer Militia. It was officially disbanded when war broke out, and many of its members joined the 1st Maryland Bn. (later 2nd Maryland Regt.), CSA. Re-formed after the war, it is today the 175th Infantry Regt., Maryland National Guard.

In 1861 the uniform included képis with yellow tops and sides, with a dark blue band around the bottom and piping up the sides and on the top. Jackets were dark blue with yellow trim, as were the baggy trousers. Shirts were light blue with yellow trim; sashes were red; and gaiters and belts were

The 5th Company of the Washington Artillery from New Orleans differed from the rest of the battalion in that the unit was raised later than the first four companies; it served in the Confederacy's Western armies; and wore dark blue jackets and trousers instead of frock coats. These 5th Co. members were photographed just before Shiloh. (Library of Congress)



Massachusetts



Another 5th Co., Washington Artillery group before Shiloh. Note the corporal, centre, with his chevrons. The forage caps are dark blue with a red band around the bottom and gilt crossed cannon for a cap badge. (Library of Congress)

white. Officers wore the US regulation uniform with yellow stripes down the legs of their baggy trousers. (The enlisted uniform is shown in Plate D1, MAA 170 *American Civil War Armies* (1): *Confederate Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry*.)

According to regulations, the fatigue uniform consisted of 'a fatigue cap and (dark blue) jacket, plain white pants with suspenders, white cotton gloves, black stock without collar, thick shoes or boots neatly polished, and a black leather belt of the adopted pattern'.

Montgomery Mounted Guard: Recruited in Montgomery County, along the Virginia state line, many members of this unit slipped over the border and joined the Confederate army. The unit's pre-war uniform included regulation US Army felt dress hats with black plumes and yellow hat cords; the brass badge depicted crossed sabres points down, over the letters 'MMG'. The dark blue frock coats had yellow piping on the collar and around the pointed cuffs and brass shoulder scales. Medium blue trousers with a yellow cord down each leg completed the uniform.

Boston Light Artillery: The battery volunteered immediately for Federal service on the outbreak of the war in 1861, serving as Capt. Asa Cook's Independent Battery for three months. After being mustered out, most battery members volunteered for three years' service, serving as the 2nd Massachusetts Light Artillery Battery. The uniform included dark blue shakos with red pompons and a brass cap badge with the letter 'A' on a red background. The double-breasted grey frock coats had red standing collars and cuffs and brass shoulder scales. Trousers were a matching grey with a red welt down each leg. In 1861 the unit received dark blue jackets with red trim for fatigue wear.

Boston Light Infantry: Organised in 1798, the company was nicknamed the 'Boston Tigers'. During the Civil War most of its members went into the 43rd Massachusetts Infantry, which became known as the 'Tiger Regiment' and served from October 1862 until July 1863.

In 1861 the unit replaced its earlier uniform with a zouave dress that included a dark blue jacket with yellow or orange cord trimmings on the breast, and brass ball buttons on a red background edged with yellow running around the front. Yellow or orange cord also formed pointed cuffs. The shirt was red with yellow piping around the falling collar forming a bib-line down the front; and had a single row of brass buttons down the front. Trousers were dark blue with a yellow stripe, and leggings were white canvas. A red fez with a dark blue tassel and a blue turban was also worn.

Boston Rifle Company: Formed before the war, the unit became Co.D, 3rd Bn. of Rifles, Massachusetts. Its uniform was described in the *Washington Star* of 11 May 1861 as: 'light blue pants, red shirt, dark grey overcoat, and fatigue cap'.

Independent Corps of Cadets: Originally chartered in Boston in 1741, it was broken up during the War of American Independence and not reorganised until 1786. During the Civil War it served as the 45th Massachusetts Infantry Regt. for three months, as well as in its regular guise as guards for prisoners of war in Fort Warren. In addition, over 150 Cadets served as officers in other active Union units. Today the unit is the 126th Armor, Massachusetts National Guard.



In 1858 the First Company adopted a single-breasted grey coat which had a standing collar with a single gold lace buttonhole edged red on each side and brass epaulettes with red fringes. Trousers were matching grey with a red stripe. The *chapeau-de-bras* was topped with a red plume for full dress; the black leather shako had a red pompon on top, and a red and white rosette in front. Belts were black. This uniform was replaced by a blue voltigeur uniform in 1864, a dress style that lasted until 1868.

Lawrence Light Guard: Formed in the mill town of Lawrence in 1851, the Light Guard served for three months in 1861 as Co.E, 5th Regt. Massachusetts Militia Infantry. In 1862 the unit enlisted as Co.C, 39th Massachusetts Infantry. The unit today is the Headquarters and Service Co., 101st Engineer Bn. (Combat), Massachusetts National Guard.

Their uniform consisted of black shakos topped with a red over white pompon; light blue coatees with three rows of buttons and red trim; and light blue trousers with red stripes down the legs. NCO chevrons were red.

Mechanic Infantry: Serving in 1861 as Co.H, 1st Massachusetts Infantry. The single-breasted coats were dark grey with white standing collars and pointed cuffs. White worsted epaulettes were worn, as were white chevrons for NCOs. Trousers were a matching grey with a white stripe. The M1852

The Boston Light Infantry, known as the 'Tiger Regiment', wearing their black bearskin busbies with a blue plume on the left and gold tassel in front; dark blue double-breasted coatees with white epaulettes and 'jam-pot' cuffs; and four gold lace buttonholes on each cuff, with two more on each collar side, and dark blue trousers with a white stripe. They are formed up in the streets of New York City, c.1856. Their cross belt plates bore a tiger's head design. The black waist belts had two-piece belt plates bearing the state seal design. New York's City Guard stands at parade rest on the sidewalk facing them. This was a typical scene on festive occasions—such as the Fourth of July—in most large American cities in the years just prior to the Civil War. (US Army Military History Institute)

regulation shako featured the national coat of arms under a white pompon and over the number '1' which, in turn, was over the letter 'H' within a wreath. Waist belts were black, with a two-piece state belt plate, while cross belts were white. A very elaborate plate, rather like a national shield, was worn with the cross belts.

New England Guard: Founded in 1812, the New England Guard was designated the 4th Bn., Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia at the outbreak of the Civil War. It responded to the call for volunteers for three months' service in 1862, and was then designated the 44th Massachusetts Infantry. As such it saw action in North Carolina in late 1862–early 1863.

Its original uniforms were French chasseur dark blue single-breasted jackets, reaching just below the waist, with red piping around the standing collar, down the front, and forming pointed cuffs. A red worsted shoulder knot was worn on each shoulder.



Luther C. Ladd, Lowell City Guards, was killed when a mob attacked the 6th Massachusetts Infantry while they were marching through Baltimore, Maryland, on 19 April 1861. He was one of the first Northern soldiers to die in the Civil War. His unit formed Co.D of this regiment which did three months' active duty in 1861. The uniform includes an M1851 shako and dark blue frock coat with light blue cuff patches and standing collar. Trousers were also light blue. (Author's collection)

Baggy red trousers were made with a narrow Austrian knot around the pocket slit on each side. Headgear was a red French képi with a dark blue band and top, and piping up the sides, front and back. Brown leather leggings were also worn. While on active duty the unit appears to have worn regulation US Army dress. Accoutrements and weapons were of British Army design and were made in Britain.

Salem Zouaves: Formed in 1805 as the Salem Light Infantry, the unit changed its dress, drill, and name in 1861 as a result of the influence of the US Zouave Cadets. In April 1861 the unit began three months' active duty as Co.I, 8th Regt., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. They saw another three months' service as Co.A, 50th Regt., MVM, in late 1862–early 1863, and again as the 13th Unattached Co., MVM, in early 1864.

The uniform included a scarlet képi with a dark blue band around the bottom, gold lace running up each side and the front and back; brass letters 'SZ' were worn on the cap front. The waist-length jacket was medium blue, with a single row of nine buttons down the front, a row of scarlet braid running on either side of each button across the chest and ending in a knot and button on each side. The standing collar and shoulder straps were blue. Trousers were matching blue with a line of scarlet braid down each leg. This uniform was worn out by the end of May 1861 and for a short time was replaced with a similar grey one.

In June 1861 the unit received a zouave-style uniform consisting of a dark blue jacket with crimson trim; a dark blue vest with a red leather collar; dark blue trousers with a scarlet stripe; a scarlet sash; and white cotton gaiters with white porcelain buttons.

Michigan

Detroit Light Guard: Formed as the Brady Guard in 1836, the Guard was the oldest volunteer militia unit in the state. The unit saw three months' active service in 1861 as Co.A, 1st Michigan Infantry. The unit dress uniform included tall black bearskin busbies with two gold tassels in the front. The dark blue coatees had two gold lace buttonholes on each side of the standing collar and three gold buttonhole patches on each cuff (four for officers). Officers' epaulettes were also gold, while those for enlisted men were fringed white. Trousers were sky blue with a white stripe for enlisted men, and gold stripes for officers. For fatigue duties enlisted men wore grey shell jackets with epaulettes, dark blue trousers and dark blue US Army-style forage caps. Officers apparently wore dark blue frock coats for fatigue.

Mississippi

Mississippi Rifles: The unit took the name of an earlier troop famed as the volunteers who saved the Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican-American

War. The new unit saw Confederate service as Co.A, 10th Mississippi Infantry. Its dress included black broad-brimmed felt hats, dark green frock coats with buff lace trim, and dark green trousers with a buff stripe.

Missouri

National Guard: A St Louis unit, members stayed with the Union, seeing service for one month in 1861 as Cos. A, D, and H, 1st Regt., Enrolled Militia Infantry, National Guards. Their uniforms consisted of black bearskin busbies with two gold tassels in front; scarlet coatees with sky blue collar, cuffs, and skirts edged with gold lace; sky blue trousers with a scarlet welt down each leg, and white belts.

St Louis Grays: Formed in 1832, the company went south, becoming Co.D 1st Missouri Infantry, CSA. It exists today as the 138th Infantry Regt., Missouri National Guard. In 1858 a grey frock coat with sky blue facings was adopted, along with a French-style képi bearing the letter 'A', indicating the unit's company designation in the 1st Missouri Regiment. Winter trousers were grey; summer ones, white.

New Hampshire

Amoskeag Veterans: Organised in Manchester in 1854, the unit sent individual members into different active state units during the Civil War. The unit was dressed in copies of uniforms from the War of Independence: black tricorne, dark blue regimental coats with white facings and white waistcoats and breeches.

A scene of New Jersey militia in 1861, with the enlisted men in standard militia dress while the sitting officer apparently wears zouave dress. Co.H 2nd Regt. Foot Militia of New Jersey were described in the 5 May 1861 *Washington Evening Star* as wearing a 'dark blue zouave jacket, slashed at their sides, sleeve tipped with red, and the whole ornamented in true zouave style with red and yellow trimmings neatly displayed, red fatigue cap with blue and yellow trimmings, goose grey trousers folding down at the bottom over cowhide leggings, which reach the calf. They wear dark blue shirts with yellow facings down the front, and are provided for cold and wet weather with heavy dark blue overcoats, having large comfortable capes.' This scene of the regiment while in Union army service at Alexandria, Virginia in 1861, appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated News*. (Author's collection)

Governor's Horse Guards: Organised in January 1860, members served in a number of active Union army units during the war. A hussar-type unit, headgear included black fur busbies with a scarlet bag with yellow cord piping, tassels, and cords. Dark blue hussar jackets had yellow lace and buttons and the pelisse was scarlet with black fur edging and yellow lace and buttons. Trousers were blue with a yellow stripe down each leg. In all cases piping, cords, lace, buttons and trouser stripes were gold for officers.

New Jersey

1st and 2nd Regts. Foot Militia: Unlike many states, New Jersey's volunteer companies wore the same uniforms within most militia regiments. The 1st included the American Continentals, Irish Volunteers, Montgomery Guards, Washington Continentals, and Washington Erin Guard. The 2nd included the Greenville Guard, Independent Guard, Harrison Guard, Montgomery Guard, and Washington Grays. Both saw three months' active Union army service in 1861. According to the *Washington Star* of 6 May 1861: 'Their uniform consists of dark blue frock coat, light blue pants trimmed with white cord, blue fatigue cap and army regulation overcoat.' The 2nd also had a zouave company. Belts were white for the 1st Regt. and russet for the 2nd.



New York



This field grade officer wears the uniform of the 2nd NYSM, a New York City unit which was known as both the State Grenadiers and the State Guard. The unit saw three months' active Union army service in 1861; thereafter it formed the nucleus of the 84th New York Infantry. The uniform includes a dark blue képi with a white band and the gilt number '2' in front; a dark blue frock coat with sky blue shoulder straps of rank edged in gold; and mazarine blue trousers with a white stripe. This officer wears the regulation US Army belt plate; the unit plate was a two-piece design bearing the letters 'SG'. (US Army Military History Institute)

Albany Burgess Corps: Formed in Albany in 1833, the unit was designated Co.R, 25th Regt., New York State Militia (NYSM) in 1861. As such it served three months' active Federal service at the outbreak of the Civil War and again during the Peninsular Campaign in 1862. Some 75 of its members also accepted commissions in active Union army units.

The unit adopted a version of the uniform worn by the Coldstream Guards—black bearskin busbies with a gold tassel, scarlet coatees, and sky blue trousers. Staff officers wore *chapeaux-de-bras* with a feather plume of red over black and a gold cockade. An M1851 shako was worn with greatcoats. The coatee was double-breasted, with nine buttons bearing the letters 'ABC' within a wreath in each row. Turnbacks were white with a black pocket patch on each. The 'jam-pot' cuffs were also black, with a narrow gold edging. Epaulettes were white worsted for enlisted men and gold for officers; chevrons were white. Trousers were sky blue with a gold stripe for officers and a white stripe for enlisted men in the winter; in the summer trousers were white.

Belts were black leather, the officers wearing the regulation New York plate, while enlisted men wore brass rectangular belt plates with clipped corners, the letters 'ABC' in the centre. 'ABC' was also marked in gold on the knapsack flaps.

For fatigue duty, the men wore a dark blue single-breasted frock coat with a standing collar and a dark blue képi with the state coat of arms in brass.

City Guard Reserve: A Brooklyn unit designated the 23rd Regt. NYSM, it was formed in 1861 and saw a month of active Union army duty in July 1863. It adopted a grey fatigue uniform that was virtually identical to that worn by the 7th NYSM.

Gardes Lafayette: Formed from French-speaking inhabitants of New York City, the unit was designated the 55th Regt., NYSM. The uniform was a close copy of that worn by French line infantry, with dark blue single-breasted frock coats, dark blue trousers with a red welt down the leg for officers, and black shakos.

Independence Guard: Formed from several independent New York City companies in the 1840s, the Independence Guard was designated the

12th Regt., NYSM. The unit volunteered for Federal service in April 1861, spending its three month active duty period in the Washington area.

The uniform adopted in 1861 was copied from the French *chasseurs à pied* attire. It consisted of a red képi with a blue band around the base and yellow trim up the sides, front and back. The coat was blue trimmed with red, and the baggy trousers were red. Russet leather leggings were also worn. (A photograph of this uniform appears on p. 22 of MAA 190 *American Civil War Armies* (4): *State Troops*.)

National Greys: Formed in Brooklyn in 1847, the unit took the name National Greys in 1857 on the adoption of a grey uniform for the entire unit. Its official name was the 13th Regt., NYSM, and it was under this designation that it saw three months' active service starting in April 1861. After being mustered out, many members returned to active Union army service with the 87th New York Infantry, nicknamed the '13th War Regiment'. The 13th also saw active duty in mid-1862 and again in 1863.

The unit had grey dress uniforms, consisting of cadet grey coatees with black epaulettes with white fringes. The standing collar was decorated with two gold lace buttonholes, while four such buttonholes, worked slash style, were worn on each cuff. The coatees were double breasted. Black shakos were topped with white pompons, while trousers and belts were white.

The fatigue uniform was more commonly worn during the Civil War. It included grey képis with a black band around the bottom and a brass '13' worn in front. Black piping ran up the sides, front and back of the caps. Jackets of the same grey as used on US Military Academy uniforms, with black mohair binding on the standing collars, black shoulder straps and cuff patches were also worn. Trousers were matching grey with a 1½-in. black stripe. Overcoats were sky blue, with scarlet trimmings and chevrons, while jacket chevrons were black. The belt plate bore the letters 'NG'.

National Guard of Brooklyn: Formed in 1856, the unit was first designated the 72nd Regt., NYSM, changing to the 28th Regt., NYSM in 1860. It served for three months' active Union army service both in 1861 and 1864, with another month on active service in 1863. The unit's grey uniforms



A private in full marching order of the 6th NYSM; this unit, known as the 'Governor's Guard', saw three months' active service in 1861 and another month in 1863. It also formed the core of the 66th New York Infantry. The undress uniform, worn here, was grey with black trim; the weapon is a P1853 Enfield copy. (Library of Congress)

were almost identical to those worn by the 7th Regt., NYSM, although, according to the 6 May 1861 *Washington Star*, 'of a deeper color'. A dark blue overcoat trimmed with yellow and lined with scarlet was adopted in 1859. In 1861 the unit began wearing black low-crowned felt hats for fatigue duty and the state's M1861 cap and sky blue trousers. On active duty after 1862 the unit wore regulation US Army dress.

New York Horse Guards: Recruited in New York City, the unit's Co. A saw three months' active Federal service in 1861. The basic uniform was the regulation state one, with a blue cloth dress cap with a yellow horsehair plume; dark blue jacket trimmed with orange lace; and sky blue trousers.

Troy Citizens Corps: Formed in 1835, the unit

lost most of its members to various active Union units during the Civil War and suspended its operations in 1864. Reorganised in 1877, the unit's lineal descendent today is the 105th Infantry Regt., New York National Guard. Their uniform consisted of dark green coatees and trousers with black shakos

Ulster Guard: Although this unit traces its ancestry to the Trained Band of Wiltwyck which was formed in 1658, it was named the Ulster Guard in 1857. As the 20th Regt., NYSM, it served three months' active duty beginning in April 1861. On its return, it was reorganised as the 80th New York Infantry for three years' active duty, beginning in October 1861. It was not actually mustered out until January 1866, the last regiment of the Army of the Potomac to be demobilised.

The 7th NYSM chaplain wore a black double-breasted frock coat, trimmed with velvet at collar and cuffs; black forage cap with the regimental cap badge; and black trousers with a black velvet stripe. (David Scheinmann Collection)



The uniform included a 'dull white felt hat', with the unit designation pencilled on the crown, and a white pompon; a blue frock coat; and grey trousers.

Utica Citizens Corps: An independently chartered company for most of the 19th century, the unit was only briefly a part of the NYSM. Dress uniforms were dark blue double-breasted coatees, with dark blue epaulettes fringed white (gold worn by officers). The standing collar had two gold lace buttonholes on each side, with three gold lace buttonhole patches on each cuff. Trousers were matching blue with a gold stripe. Belts were white for enlisted men and black for officers and hussar-style busbies were worn too. Plain dark blue US Army-style forage caps, jackets and trousers were worn for fatigue, with sky blue greatcoats as needed.

Washington Rifles: Designated the 11th NYSM, the regiment served on active duty for three months in 1861. The regimental dress was the M1858 New York regulation uniform, trimmed with green and black.

Numbered units lacking titles which served in the New York State Militia (NYSM), but which are not listed here, generally wore regulation state or US Army uniforms.

2nd Regt: Federalised as the 82nd New York Volunteers in 1861, the unit served in the Army of the Potomac until mustered out in 1864. The uniform included dark blue frock coats with a mazarine blue standing collar and pointed cuffs; there were three rows of buttons down the front; the cuff tops were edged with white, as was the collar; a single white lace buttonhole was worn on each collar side and brass epaulettes were fringed white. Trousers were mazarine blue with a white stripe down each leg. Except for this stripe and the lack of Austrian knot on each sleeve, the uniform was very much like that worn by the American Guard. Belts were white.

12th Regt: The uniforms worn at the start of the war were described in the *Washington Star* of 10 May 1861: 'They yesterday received the new chasseur uniforms, in which they appeared this morning at company parade, looking finely. The uniform consists of a bright blue fatigue cap trimmed with white cord, short chasseur coat with slashed skirt, the material being of dark blue and set off at the seams with white cord. The pants are wide zouave of light greyish blue, made to buckle around the



The colour guard of the 7th NYSM in fatigue dress. Left and right are the regimental general guides, their guidons stuck into the muzzles of their muskets. Centre right is the national colour, while the regimental colour is centre left. The sergeants wear the grey fatigue dress with black trim. (National Archives)

ankle with high zouave leggings'. (See photograph on p. 22 of MAA 190, *American Civil War Armies* (4): *State Troops*.)

14th Regt: Formed in Brooklyn as the 14th Brooklyn (also known as the Brooklyn Chasseurs),

the unit served three years in the Union Army from 1861 until 1864 as the 84th New York Volunteer Infantry. In 1860 it adopted a uniform consisting of 'red pants, white leggings, blue jacket and broad red chevrons and shoulder knots, and cap with blue band, red above and blue top'. The jackets were further described as being dark blue 'with two rows of bell buttons and red breast piece having also a row of bell buttons'. Red trousers were worn as a uniform distinction long after the rest of the uniform had disappeared. (The uniform is shown in Plate C3, MAA 38, *The Army of the Potomac*.)

51st Regt: Organised in 1851, the regiment provided many officers for active volunteer US Army units. The unit's uniform prior to 1864, when it received regulation state uniforms, is unclear. However, Co. A wore a zouave-style dress of 'the best army blue cloth, trimmed with scarlet. The jacket is a neat fit . . . with a single button at the throat. . . . The scarlet trimming has a gilt cord on

Roughing it in the field in 1862 is this group from the 22nd NYSM. The 22nd, known as the Union Greys, saw active service for three months in 1861 and for a month in 1862. Note the red and blue képis with white trim. (Library of Congress)





Gilbert Marbury, a 17-year-old drummer with Co.H, 22nd NYSM, wears his unit's dress uniform in 1862. The cap, coat, and trousers were grey with red lace trim, collars and cuffs; musicians were distinguished by bars across the chest. The trousers had a red stripe. The company letter was worn on the cap front and belt plate. (Library of Congress)

the inside edge. The pantaloons are capacious, and have a broad stripe at the sides. The shirt, which is made to serve as a fatigue uniform, is of navy blue cloth, with a neat braid ornament over the breast. The cap is the regulation style, and trimmed with scarlet. At the waist, a crimson sash is worn, around which the neat white belt is fastened'.

65th Regt: Formed in Buffalo, the unit saw a month's Federal service in 1863 and went on active duty in 1864 until the end of the war as the 187th New York Infantry. The unit wore black felt dress hats with white plumes, dark blue frock coats, and grey or white trousers, with white belts for infantry. The unit's artillery battery was armed with a light artillery sabre, while the cavalry company wore leather helmets with white plumes; dark blue jackets; and grey trousers.

69th Regt: Formed in New York City as the 2nd Irish Volunteers in 1851, it served at First Bull Run

and later many of its members joined the 69th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Today it is the 165th Infantry, New York National Guard. The uniform was the standard New York uniform except for Co.K, which wore a zouave uniform described in the *New York Herald* of 23 May 1861 as 'a loose navy blue jacket fringed with red and pantaloons of a bluish gray'. (For the officer's uniform, see Plate G2, MAA 190, *American Civil War Armies* (4): *State Troops*.)

70th Regt: Formed in Brooklyn in 1854, most of the unit's members went into the 5th New York Artillery Regt. during the Civil War. There was no regimental uniform; some companies wore lancer uniforms and others hussar uniforms, with the band being mounted as well.

72nd Regt: Formed in Buffalo in 1854, the unit saw active duty in 1863 for two months. Many unit members, however, volunteered for Union army duty in the 21st New York Infantry. The uniform included black felt caps with white pompons, dark blue coatees trimmed with buff, and matching blue trousers with a buff stripe.

North Carolina

Anson Guards: Serving as Co.C, 14th North Carolina Infantry during the Civil War, this unit's original uniform included red shirts and white linen trousers.

Cabarrus Guards: This unit's Confederate service was as Co.A, 10th North Carolina Infantry. Dress caps were topped with a red, white, and blue plume; coats were dark blue with white lace trim; and trousers were light blue with a white stripe.

Duphin Rifles: The unit was first designated Co.C, 2nd North Carolina Infantry, when volunteering in 1861, but saw most of its Confederate service as Co.A, 43rd North Carolina Troops. The uniform consisted of double-breasted dark blue frock coats, with matching trousers for winter wear and white trousers for the summer. Dark blue forage caps were also worn.

Edgecombe Guards: One of the first units to volunteer for service during the Civil War, this company became Co.A, 1st North Carolina Infantry in the Confederate Army. Its dress



included dark blue single-breasted frock coats for officers with two pairs of gold lace buttonhole patches on each cuff, and another on each side of the standing collar. Epaulettes were gold.

Enfield Blues: Seeing Confederate service as Co.I, 1st North Carolina Infantry, the Blues wore bright blue 'tunics and pantaloons'.

Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry: Formed in 1793, this is North Carolina's oldest military company. During the Civil War it served as Co.H, 1st North Carolina Infantry. Today it survives as an independent company chartered by the state legislature. The uniform included dark blue frock coats with nine white metal buttons down the front and gold edging on the standing collars and shoulder tabs. The képi and trousers were the same colour as the coat.

Ohio

Cleveland Grays: Formed in 1837 as the Cleveland City Guards, they changed their name to the Grays on adopting their uniform a year later. The unit served for three months' active Federal service as Co.E, 1st Ohio Infantry in 1861. Later, members joined both the 84th and 150th Ohio

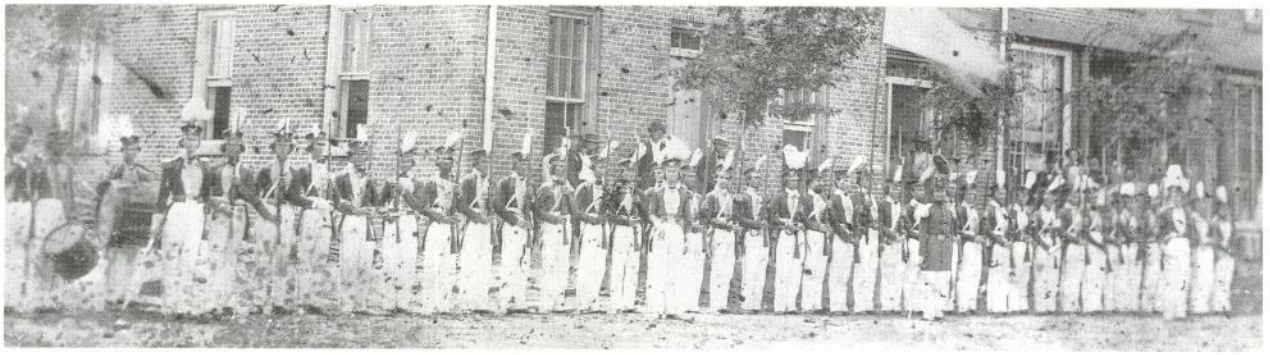
The 22nd NYSM adopted this French chasseur uniform in 1863. The shakos had white plumes (undress képis are worn here); the coats were dark blue with light blue trim and white epaulettes with light blue crescents; trousers were sky blue, and gaiters white. (US Army Military History Institute)

Volunteer Infantry Regiments. The unit's lineal successor today is the 145th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, although the unit no longer has a direct active military affiliation.

Not long before the Civil War the Grays' uniform was described as 'a gray jacket, gray trousers with a broad black stripe, and a gray cap. Later the company procured dress coats, West Point caps with white pompons, and knapsacks'. The unit also received grey knapsacks with the word 'GRAYS' in white under a company letter on the back.

Cleveland Light Artillery: This unit saw three months' active Union army duty as the 1st Ohio Light Artillery Militia. They wore black Tarleton helmets and blue coatees trimmed red.

Rover Guards: Formed in Cincinnati in 1852, the unit saw three months' active Union army duty as Co.A, 2nd Ohio Infantry. Their uniform included black bearskin busbies, with the rest of the uniform being described in 1858 as 'scarlet, blue, and buff'. All ranks wore gorgets. Fatigue dress consisted of dark blue képis with red trim and dark blue jackets, also trimmed with red. Trousers were black.



The Iredell Blues were photographed in Statesville, North Carolina (where they were founded in 1842) apparently in mid-1860. The unit saw Confederate service first as part of the 52nd Regt., North Carolina State Troops, and soon thereafter as Cos. A and C, 4th North Carolina Infantry. Here, this company includes four officers, one in an undress plain dark blue frock coat; 34 enlisted men at 'present arms', and four bandsmen, two with fifes and two with drums. The six men on the left have carbine-like weapons with shortened forestocks. Coatees are dark blue with white plastrons, standing collars, and slash cuffs, worn with white trousers in summer; winter trousers were dark blue with a white stripe. (North Carolina Division of Archives and History)



Pennsylvania

Allen Infantry: Formed in Allentown, this unit was one of the first to volunteer for three months' service on the outbreak of war, gaining the nickname of the 'First Defenders'. It became Co. G, 25th Pennsylvania Infantry. Their uniform, adopted in 1860, was described as being 'of gray cloth, with black and gold bullion trimmings'. The frock coats had standing collars, trimmed around the edges with gold, which was also used to form a loop at the upper front edge of each collar front. Gold fringed epaulettes with black crescents were also worn. One member of the unit, who deserted before reaching Washington in April 1861, was described as wearing a 'green alpaca uniform, trimmed with fringe of the same color' in the *Daily Dispatch* of Richmond, Virginia on 20 April 1861.

Duquesne Grays: Formed in Pittsburgh in 1831, the unit saw three months' active duty in 1861 as Co. B, 12th Pennsylvania Infantry. Today the Grays survive as a Pennsylvania National Guard anti-aircraft unit. The uniform included an M1851 style shako, cadet grey coatees trimmed with gold and black, and matching grey trousers (white in summer) with a black stripe.

Philadelphia's most socially prominent volunteer militia company was the First Troop, City Cavalry which was formed there in 1774. During the Civil War the unit saw active service in the summers of 1861 and 1863 and 73 Troop members served as officers in active Union army units, eight of them dying during the War. Today the unit is Troop A, 104th Cavalry Regt., Pennsylvania National Guard. This 1860-era private wears the unit's blue dress uniform with red collar and cuffs and silver trim; the sash is red and silver; and his 'Tarleton' helmet sits on the table next to him. For undress, medium blue trousers were worn with two red stripes down each leg, along with blue peakless forage caps with a red band, and blue stable jackets with red collars and a single row of silver buttons down the front. (Author's collection)

- 1: Massachusetts: Captain, National Lancers
2: Connecticut: Corporal, Governor's Foot Guard
3: Connecticut: Private, Putnam Phalanx



- 1: New York: Lieutenant, 3rd Regt. (Hussars), NYSM
2: New York: Private, 7th Regt., NYSM
3: New York: Sergeant, NY City Guard



- 1: New York: Private, Washington Grays
2: New York: Sergeant, The American Guard
3: New York: Sergeant, 79th Regt., NYSM



- 1: Pennsylvania: Private, Cadwalader Grays
2: DC: Private, National Rifles
3: Pennsylvania: Corporal, First City Zouaves



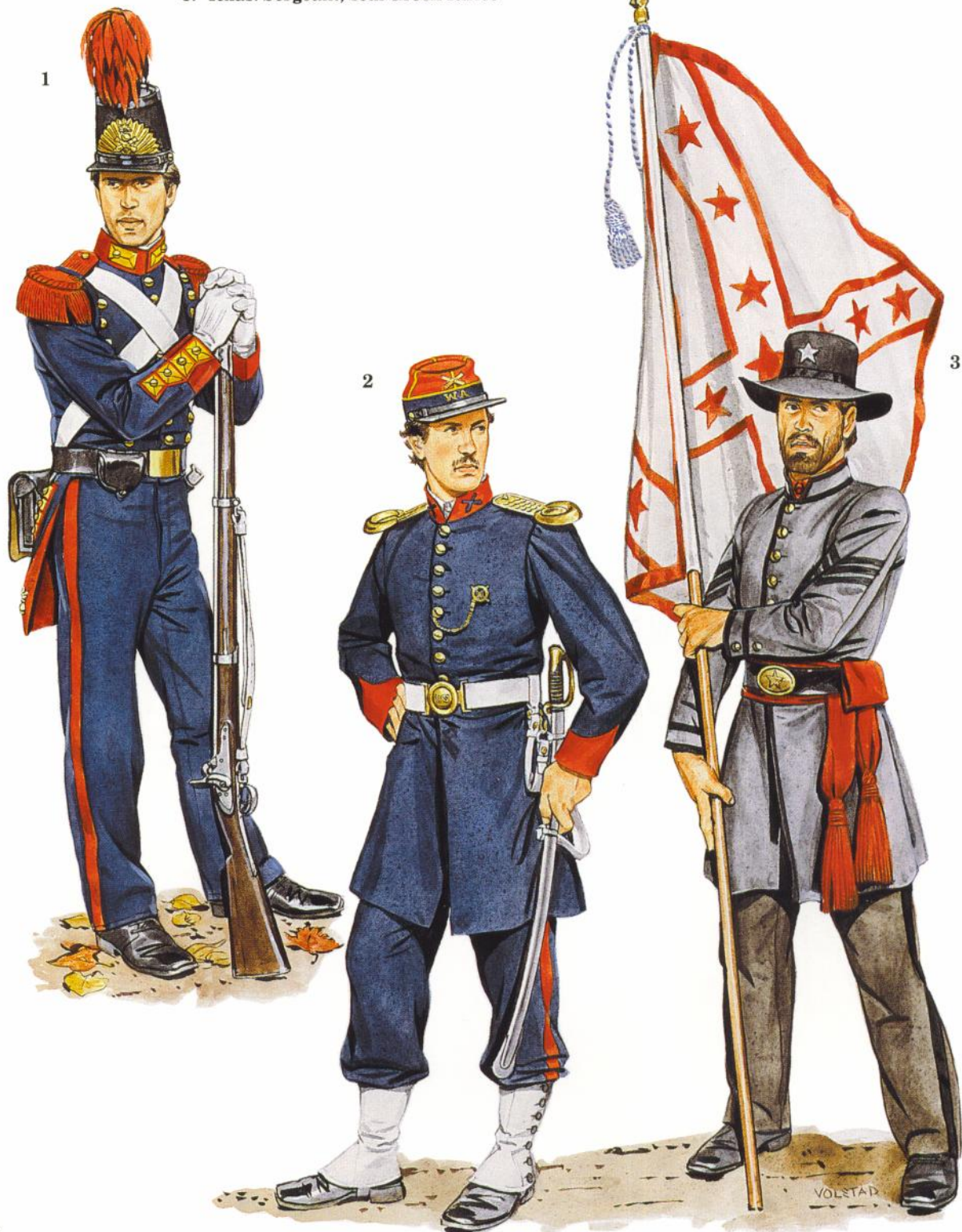
- 1: Virginia: Captain, Lynchburg Home Guard
2: Virginia: Private, Richmond Grays
3: Virginia: Corporal, City Guard



- 1: N. Carolina: Private, Guildford Grays
2: S. Carolina: Private, Washington Lt. Inf.
3: Georgia: 1st Lieutenant, Clinch Rifles



- 1: Alabama: Private, Montgomery True Blues
2: Louisiana: Private, Washington Lt. Arty.
3: Texas: Sergeant, Tom Green Rifles



- 1: Illinois: Lieutenant, Chicago Light Guard
2: Ohio: Private, Guthrie Grays
3: California: Sergeant, Stockton Blues



First and Second Troops of Montgomery County Cavalry:

The First Troop was founded shortly after the War of 1812, while the Second Troop was added shortly before the Civil War. Troop numbers declined drastically as many of their members joined local units—such as the 51st Volunteer Pennsylvania Infantry Regt.—and both Troops were disbanded during the war. The uniform included a beaver cap with a horsehair plume, buff cord and tassels, and a brass eagle cap badge; a dark blue coat with buff standing collar, cuffs, and skirt facings; sky blue trousers with a 1½ in. buff stripe; tall boots; and a white swordbelt.

Garde Lafayette: Formed in Philadelphia in 1860, this unit was assigned to the 1st Militia Regiment. As such it made up part of the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry which served for three months from April to August 1861. Since most of its members joined active Union army units after being mustered out of the 18th, the unit passed out of existence in 1861. Their dress consisted of blue képis with red bands; single-breasted dark blue frock coats with red cuffs, standing collars, and shoulder knots; and scarlet trousers. All ranks carried swords.

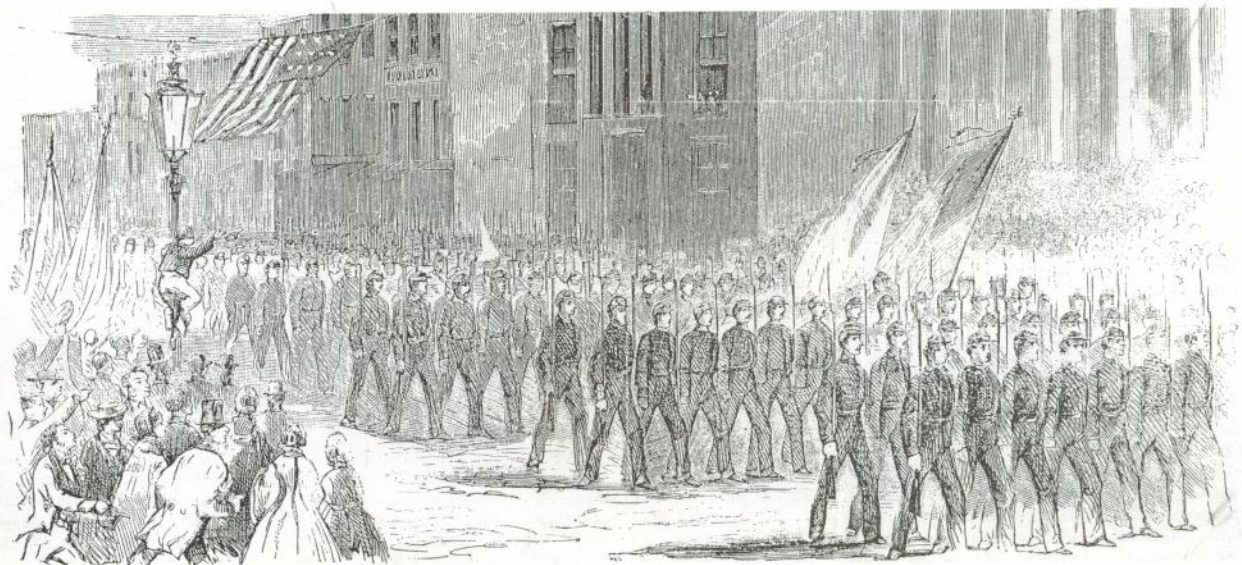
Philadelphia's National Guards, shown in the 31 August 1861 *Harper's Weekly*, were formed in 1840. The unit was mustered into three months' active service in April 1861 as the 19th Pennsylvania Infantry. After being discharged, many National Guards members returned to active service in the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry, which served for three years, while the unit itself was designated the 1st Blue Reserves of the Reserve Brigade Militia. Other Guard members joined the 52nd, 72nd, 196th, and 213th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments. Here the unit is shown in its fatigue dress of dark blue forage caps,

Landis' Battery: Formed in Philadelphia in April 1861 by the city's leading citizens, the battery saw active service for 15 days in 1862 and for a month during the Gettysburg campaign of 1863. Its uniform included light drab broad-brimmed hats with brass crossed cannon under the letter 'A' for a badge; a dark blue fatigue coat with five buttons down the front; and dark blue trousers. (See photograph p. 41 in MAA 190, *American Civil War Armies (4): State Troops*.)

Minute Men of '76: Formed in Philadelphia just before the war, the unit served for three months in 1861 as part of the 18th Pennsylvania Infantry. Many members joined active Union army units after the 18th was mustered out, and the Minute Men passed out of existence during the war. Their dress included black tricorne hats; dark blue copies of War of Independence regimental coats with buff collars, cuffs, lapels, and turnbacks; and buff waistcoats and breeches.

Philadelphia Zouave Corps: Formed in 1860, this unit was assigned to the 1st Militia Regt., and formed part of the Union army's 18th Pennsylvania Infantry. So many unit members joined active volunteer units that the Zouaves passed out of

waist-length jackets, and trousers. The dress uniform headdress was a black shako with a white pompon and a standard militia 'sun-burst' cap badge bearing the number '2' in its centre. The grey coatee was cut with three gold lace buttonhole patches, edged with black, on each cuff and one on each side of the standing collar. There were two rows of nine buttons each down the coatee front. Trousers were matching grey. The 1st Blue Reserves wore dark blue képis, chasseur-style dark blue coats, full sky blue trousers, and leather gaiters. (Author's collection)





Infantry officer and pikeman, c.1684. The officer has his regimentals laced at the front, at the seams and at the pockets; a bunch of ribbons is attached at his right shoulder. His cravat has embroidery, although his bow and possibly the heels of his shoes would be red. His sword hangs from a laced waist belt which became fashionable from c.1680, and he holds a

spontoon. The pikeman is typical of these soldiers in the 1680s and '90s, when only the Swiss regiments retained the hats and helmets. Except for the cuirass and long pike, the dress is similar to that of musketeers. From Mallet's 1684 edition of *Les Travaux de Mars*. (Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University, USA)

grenadiers, by a royal order of 26 December 1679 two élite cavalymen were to be selected per company, called 'carabiniers' and given rifled carbines. In October 1690 they were formed into their own company. On 1 November 1693 these companies were grouped into a new unit called Royal-Carabiniers, 100 companies strong—a sort of élite reserve cavalry division. Apart from the rifled carbine, they had the same weapons as other cavalymen.

Cavalry of the 1660s wore buff leather coats and breeches, reinforced boots, buff leather gauntlet gloves, felt hats and cloaks. The white sash identified them as French, since this basic dress was common to cavalymen over much of Europe. In November 1671, a royal order instructed that the cavalry were to have buff leather coats, cloaks and good boots, and be 'dressed in good grey cloth lined in the same colour', except for the royal units. These were to 'be dressed in dark blue . . . that all

cavalymen have black hats . . . and that the trumpets of the companies wear the liveries' of their *mestre-de-camp*. This order set the standard well into the 18th century. The buff coat became a waistcoat in time, and the white sash was given up by the 1690s. Aiguillettes were worn at the right shoulder.

The great majority of the 'grey regiments' adopted red as the facing colour, shown on the turned-back cuff. Although the order specifies grey for the lining, 'red lining' is often mentioned as well. Regimental distinctions were provided by the colour of the housings, which were of the livery of the colonels; these are now almost unknown, but a few are mentioned at a 1698 review. La Feronaye's

French coat now preserved in the Swedish army museum, said to have been sent by Louis XIV to Charles XI of Sweden, which served as the inspiration of the model 1687 Swedish uniform. It is dark blue lined with red with a red detachable cuff, giving the impression that the foresleeve was from a waistcoat. All seams, edges and buttonholes are yellow, with yellow metal buttons. Photo taken in 1964 at the Franco-Swedish Exhibition in Paris.





South Carolina's artillery officers in 1861 wore very similar uniforms, as seen by this group at Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbour. All wear dark blue uniforms and most have gilt crossed cannon cap badges. Left is Capt. Allen J. Green, Columbia Flying Artillery; fourth from the left is 4th Lt. W. K. Bachman, German Volunteers. (Library of Congress)

white jackets and trousers as fatigue uniform.

Columbia Flying Artillery: Formed in Columbia, the state capital in 1854, the unit served in the Civil War as Bty. B, Palmetto Bn. of Light Artillery. The unit uniform included M1851 shakos with scarlet bands and pompons, and a cap badge that included a gilt palmetto tree over crossed cannon. The enlisted men's frock coats were the same as those worn by the Washington Artillery of Louisiana, save that the cuffs were cut 'jam-pot' style rather than pointed. The trousers were also identical to those of the Washington Artillery.

Edisto Rifles: Formed in Orangeburg around 1851, their wartime designation was Co.A, 1st South Carolina Infantry. The uniform included a black 1851-style shako with an 1855 dress hat eagle cap badge and a green band around the crown; a grey frock coat with three rows of brass buttons down the front, green stripes running across the chest connecting the buttons, a green trimmed standing collar, and four buttons and slashes on each cuff; and white trousers.

German Artillery: Formed in 1842 in Charleston with two companies, they formed a separate battalion during the war. Headgear was a German-type black helmet with a brass spike on top; a dark blue short coat with a red standing collar with two false yellow buttonholes on it, and four false yellow buttonholes on each cuff. Trousers were light blue in winter and white in summer. In November 1860 they adopted a fatigue uniform of a képi with a

black oilcloth cover; a grey satin jacket trimmed yellow; and dark grey trousers.

Lafayette Artillery: Formed before 1836 in Charleston, the unit's Confederate service was as Pope's, later Kanapaux's, Battery. Its uniform consisted of dark blue frock coats and scarlet trousers, cut in French Army style.

Montgomery Guard: Formed c.1860 in Charleston, they served in the war as Conner's Company of South Carolina Volunteers. The uniform included a shako with a white cock feather plume and the state insignia in front; a dark green coatee with three rows of buttons down the front and a standing collar with two white braid buttonholes on each side; light blue trousers with a white stripe; and white cross-and-waist-belts.

Moultrie Guards: Organised before 1845 in Charleston, they were attached to the 1st South Carolina Rifles during the war. In December 1860 they acquired blue képis, 'North Carolina Gray cassimere' jackets, and black trousers.

Palmetto Guards: Seeing service as Co.A, 18th Bn. South Carolina Siege Artillery, the unit wore dark forage caps, either blue or red, with a brass palmetto insignia over a crossed cannon and the letter 'P' on the left and 'G' on the right on the cap top. The single-breasted frock coats were light-grey and had five buttons down the front; red or black braid formed pointed cuffs and trimmed the standing collar edge. There was also a single braid forming a false buttonhole on the front of each collar side. Trousers matched the coat in colour.

Palmetto Riflemen: Organised in 1858 from Charleston's German-speaking population, their wartime service was as Co.C, Palmetto Sharpshooters. They wore black leather helmets with a white plume stuck into a silver socket on its top. Trim around the edge was silver, as was the skull-and-cross bones badge. The frock coat was dark blue, as were the trousers, with white trim for enlisted men and silver for officers. The company carried a black guidon with a white skull-and-cross bones insignia.

Rutledge Mounted Riflemen: A unit organised in Charleston in 1860, the men served as Cos. B and G, 7th South Carolina Cavalry during the war. The uniform included a képi with the brass initials 'RMR' and a grey jacket and trousers.

Virginia

Alexandria Riflemen: Formed in Alexandria in 1856, the unit spent the war as Co.A, 17th Virginia Infantry. Its dress caps were green with a green pompon and a brass Virginia coat of arms within a wreath cap badge. The frock coats were green with epaulettes and trousers were a matching green.

Company F: Formed in Richmond in early 1859 as Co.F, 1st Virginia Regiment, the unit's Civil War service was as Co.F, 21st Virginia Infantry. The uniform included cadet grey képis with the brass company letter in front and gold braid for officers and black braid for enlisted men on the front, back, and sides. The matching grey single-breasted frock coat had a gold lace buttonhole on each side of the standing collar and two gold buttonholes on each cuff. Officers' coats were slightly longer than those of the enlisted men and had gold Austrian knots on their cuffs. NCO chevrons were black. Matching grey trousers had a single 1¼ in. black stripe for enlisted men and a gold stripe for officers. On duty each man was to wear white gloves. Grey waist-length jackets and black overcoats were worn on fatigue duty. The company also carried imported French calfskin knapsacks and French canteens.

Danville Blues: The unit was organised in 1841 and later served as Co.A, 18th Virginia Infantry during the Civil War. The uniform included a black shako topped by a feather plume which was white at the bottom and blue at the top. The shako had a white band around its bottom, coming to a point in front. The dark blue coatee had a white standing collar and white 'jam-pot' cuffs, with gold lace forming three slash-type buttonholes on the front of each cuff. There were three rows of seven buttons each down the front, each three being joined by a stripe of white lace (gold for officers), ending in a knot at each side. White epaulettes, fringeless for privates and fringed for NCOs, were worn by enlisted men, and gold epaulettes by officers. Trousers were matching blue with a white stripe for enlisted men and a gold one for officers. Cross belts and waist belts were white.

Goochland Light Dragoons: Organised in 1859, the unit was designated Co.F, 4th Virginia Cavalry in September 1861. The uniform included a black broadbrimmed hat, pinned up on the left, with a pair of brass crossed sabres in front; and a single-



Men of the Charleston, South Carolina, Washington Artillery, formed there before 1844, as shown in the 2 February 1861 *Harper's Weekly*. The unit served with the state militia during the war. The uniform was essentially the 1855 US regulation dark blue artillery uniform with red trim and the brass Roman letters 'WA' on each collar. In June 1861 volunteers received grey trousers and jackets.

breasted dark blue frock coat with a broad gold lace false buttonhole on each side of the short standing collar, three buttons on an otherwise plain cuff, and brass shoulder scales. Trousers were light blue.

Governor's Mounted Guard: Formed in Richmond in late 1859, it was first assigned to the 6th Virginia Cavalry, but spent most of the war as Co.I, 4th Virginia Cavalry. The uniform included a blue felt helmet with brass trim topped with a buff horsehair plume tipped red; a dark blue coat with mixed gold and black trim for enlisted men and gold trim for officers; buff breeches; and black jackboots.

Hanover Grays: Formed in Hanover in late 1859, this unit spent the Civil War as Co.I, 15th Virginia Infantry. It had uniforms that included M1851 US Army shakos; single-breasted grey frock coats with a black-piped standing collar and black epaulettes fringed white; trousers were grey; cross belts were white, while the waist belt was black.

Henrico Light Dragoons: Organised in 1854 after an older troop with the same name died out,



Cavalry and dragoons, c.1695. The dragoons had caps, leather gaiters and muskets with slings, whereas the cavalrymen wore hats, reinforced boots and carried carbines. Dragoons had colourful uniforms, but most cavalry had grey with red cuffs. Engraving after Guérard. (Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University, USA)

lined with blue in 1680, and caps of the same colours with silver lace; while La Lande had yellow lined with red, with caps also laced silver. In the 1690s, red lined with yellow is given for Pomponnes/1692 Fontbeausard, Wartigny, Verrue; red lined with red for Silly/1693 Paysac; red lined with green for Asfeld-Etranger, Marquis de Grammont, etc.

Artillery

Until the 1660s, artillerymen were individuals posted in garrison towns which would be grouped into temporary units, or 'trains', for a campaign. They were considered specialists rather than fighting troops, and soldiers were assigned to protect them and the guns. The artillery pieces they served had last been standardised in 1572 and went by exotic names like 'couleuvrine' or 'bâtarde'. The Grand Master of Artillery enjoyed considerable power in all aspects of the service. The reform-minded Louis and Louvois first brought in new standard calibres in 1666—4-, 8-, 12-, 24- and 33-pounders. These pieces were fairly long and heavy, and from the 1680s some short and lighter 4- and 8-pdrs. were brought into service. Mortars were in

calibres of 6 in. to 12 in. and 18 inches. The guns and mortars were usually cast in brass and were superbly decorated. The gun carriages were painted red with black ironwork.

In 1667, the various artillerymen were formed into six companies of gunners and bombardiers, which were retained after peace came in 1668. The Duke de Mazarin, then Grand Master, seems to have disbanded the units. In October 1669, he 'resigned' the post, which was then filled by the Duke de Lude. Louis' objective was to militarise the artillery personnel, and the first step was the creation of the Fusiliers du Roi regiment in 1671. This unit was intended not only to protect the artillery but also to serve and even repair it. All the men were armed with flintlock muskets instead of matchlocks and pikes. It quickly grew from one to six battalions during the Dutch War. On 15 April 1693 its name changed to Régiment Royal de l'Artillerie, which officially recognised what it had been for some time: an artillery regiment. Several independent companies of gunners, miners and bombardiers also existed, and some bombardiers were used to form the Royal-Bombardiers regiment on 28 August 1684; this specialised in the service of mortars and large siege guns. The services of Royal-Artillerie and Royal-Bombardiers during Louis' wars were numerous, distinguished and on every front. The Canonniers des Côtes de l'Océan, formed



in La Rochelle in 1702 under the auspices of the Duke du Maine, then Master General, was a coast artillery unit. All these troops were finally united into one artillery corps in 1720. During his reign Louis XIV made the artillery a true military arm, cut down the considerable power of the Grand Master, and made the service responsible to authority. It was an achievement soon copied by other powers.

In 1680, the Fusiliers du Roi wore grey lined with blue with red breeches, stockings and ribbons, buff belt, laced hat and buff accoutrements. Officers had the same uniform laced with broad gold lace and their hats were of grey-white beaver with a red plume. Eighteen years later a red waistcoat had been added, and there was an unusual red cockade at the hat. Sergeants had a gold lace 'two fingers wide'. In 1692 Royal-Bombardier is reported in grey lined with blue and in 1698 they were described with red waistcoat with silver buttonhole lace, red and silver aiguillette, red breeches and stockings. Officers had silver-laced regimentals; drummers wore the king's livery. These uniforms were worn until 1720. The Canonnier des Côtes de l'Océan had dark blue lined with scarlet, officers with gold embroidery, sergeants having scarlet waistcoats and gold lace, gunners orange-yellow buttonhole lace and aiguillettes. Drummers had scarlet lined with blue (the livery of the Duke du Maine) laced with gold.

The Royal Hussars, the first such regiment in the French Army, c.1695. This cavalry from the East was considered to be semi-barbaric, as shown by the severed heads carried here on sabres. The uniform was anything but clear to the artist, but we are told they wore a fleur-de-lis on the front of their caps. Engraving after Guérard. (Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University, USA)

Colours and Standards

Regimental colours are another vast subject which we can only glance at here. From 1661 all infantry regiments had a white colonel's colour, which was the French equivalent of the British 'King's Colours'. The 'drapeaux d'ordonnance' were the regimental colours: there were two in the first battalion, three in the other battalions, so that there were always three colours per battalion. Dimensions were about 2.1m to 2.25m square. The flags were fixed with gilt nails to a fairly short staff, which was always held by an ensign and did not rest on the ground. The longer staffs seem to have been adopted after the reign of Louis XIV. The staff had a gilt spearhead finial, and from 1690, a white scarf. The cords and tassels were usually of the same colours as the quarters.

Nearly all colours in the French and Foreign infantry had a white cross with quarters of various hues. The older regiments had all four quarters of



Hiram Booth, Milwaukee Light Guard, wears Company A's grenadier-style uniform which was acquired in 1859. The Guards were recognised by that name in 1855 and served as Co.A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry during the Civil War. They wore black bearskin busbies with two gold tassels. The coatee is dark blue; the standing collar is edged in white with gold lace buttonholes on each side; epaulettes are white; cuff buttonholes are gold edged with red. Trousers were light blue with a white stripe. The cross belt plate bears a raised tiger's head on a shield. Undress uniforms included black shakos with a red plume and a badge such as that worn by the Richmond Greys; light grey frock coats with black standing collars edged with white; and matching grey trousers. These magnificent uniforms were replaced with plain grey frock coats when the Guard entered the 1st Wisconsin Infantry in 1861. (Milwaukee Public Museum)

Virginia Rifles: Founded by Richmond's German citizens in 1854, the unit became Co.K, 1st Virginia Infantry in 1861. Its original uniform was described as being blue and green, but the unit changed to grey coats with shoulder straps and matching trousers in early 1860.

Warrington Rifles: Organised in Fauquier

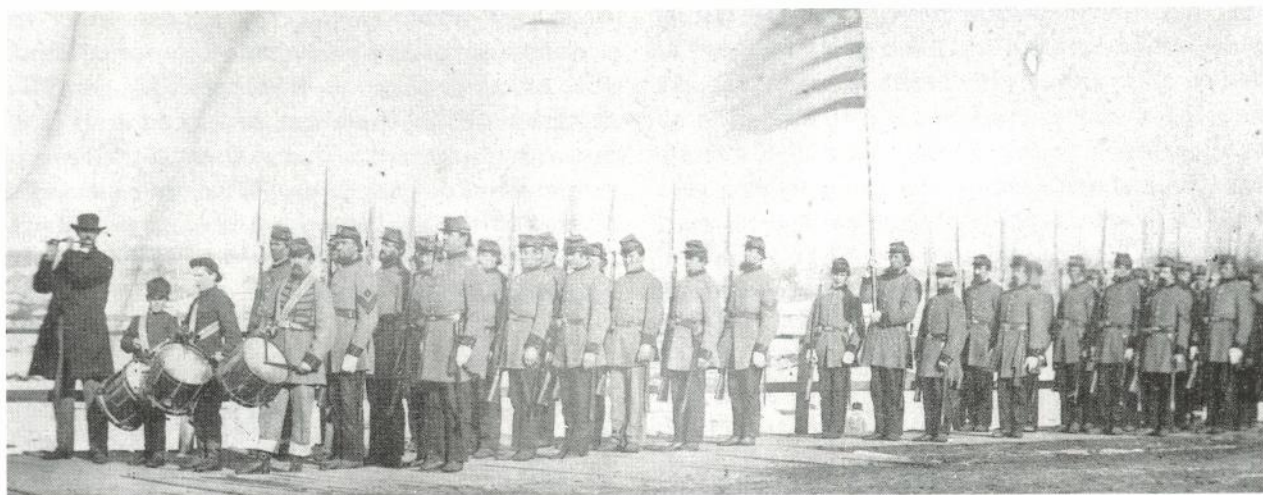
County Courthouse in 1859, the unit was designated Co.K, 17th Virginia Infantry in 1861. The uniform included grey coatees with black standing collars, a single gold lace buttonhole on each side, and three rows of nine brass buttons down the front. Each vertical line of three buttons was connected by two strips of black tape, one passing over the button and the other passing under it. Three gold lace buttonhole patches edged with black were worn on each cuff; epaulettes were black and fringed. Grey fatigue jackets were also worn.

West Augusta Guard: This unit was originally formed as artillery just before the war and its initial Confederate service was as Walters' Battery. It was quickly redesignated infantry, and named Co.L, 5th Virginia Infantry, which was part of the famed 'Stonewall Brigade'. Its uniform included dark blue trousers and single-breasted matching frock coats, with gold epaulettes worn by officers.

Wise Troop: Formed in 1859 in Lynchburg, the unit's Confederate service was as Co.B, 2nd Virginia Cavalry. Uniforms included Tarleton helmets with scarlet horsehair crests, red coats, and bright blue trousers with a gold stripe.

Woodis Rifles: Organised in Norfolk in 1858, the unit became Co.C, 6th Virginia Infantry in 1861. Its uniform included US Army M1858 dress hats, with an embroidered gilt infantry horn on a black background edged with gilt embroidery, under the stamped gilt letters 'WR' as a cap badge. The hat was turned up on the left with a black ostrich feather on the right and a yellow or gold hat cord, depending on the wearer's rank. The frock coat was dark green with a black velvet plastron front, edged with rows of gilt buttons on each side and a single row of functioning buttons down the centre. The buttons were connected by yellow trim, ending in knots on each side. Three yellow chevrons ending in knots with a button in each centre were on the lower edge of each sleeve, over a black velvet cuff. The black velvet standing collar was edged with yellow. A black velvet wing was worn over each sleeve, edged yellow with a gilt infantry horn in the centre of each one. Trousers were dark green with a black velvet stripe, edged on each side with yellow piping.

Young Guard: Originally a member of the 1st Virginia Infantry on its organisation in 1850, the unit separated from them and served during the Civil War as Co.H, 15th Virginia Infantry. For



dress the unit wore shakos bearing a sun-burst badge with the letters 'YG' in the centre and a red pompon; and French-type grey képis with red bands and piping up the sides, back and front for fatigue wear. Coatees were dark blue with three rows of buttons down the front; they had red collars trimmed with gold lace forming a buttonhole on each side; the red 'jam-pot' cuffs also had three gold lace buttonhole patches edged red. The fringed worsted epaulettes were also red. Trousers were dark blue with a red stripe. Belts were white, without a cross belt plate, but with a rectangular waist belt plate bearing the script letters 'YG'.

The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Home Guard, photographed around 1860, wore grey frock coats apparently trimmed with black. Trousers are mostly dark blue, although a few grey ones are seen. Many volunteer units such as this one, hired civilian musicians for their parades who generally appeared in their civilian attire. Note the lace on the chest of the unit's own drummer; the chevrons on the first sergeant (fifth from left); and the officer standing to the right of the first sergeant. The unit served as Co.F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry during the war. (Milwaukee Public Museum)

the standard US Army dress coat with a red collar, pointed cuffs, and a red braid Austrian knot over each cuff; and scarlet trousers with a dark blue welt down each leg.

The Plates

Wisconsin

Governor's Guards: Formed in Madison, the state capital, the unit served in early 1861 for three months in the Union army as Co.K, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. Their uniform was essentially that of the US Army, save that their officers' trousers had a Saxony blue stripe $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide edged with narrow gold lace. Moreover, their M1851 shakos had leather tops, the state coat of arms under a Saxony blue pompon, and a standard militia cap badge (exactly as worn by the Richmond Grays) with the number '18' in its centre.

Madison Zouaves: A unit that was formed just before the Civil War and failed to re-form after it, they served as Co.A, 23rd Wisconsin during the Civil War. Their uniform included a scarlet fez with

Note: Cross references to MAA 190 refer to the author's *Men-at-Arms 190, American Civil War Armies (4): State Troops*, a necessary companion to this volume.

A1: Captain, National Lancers

Formed in Boston in 1836, the National Lancers formed Co.A, 1st Bn., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia Cavalry. Many of its members joined the 1st Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry Regt., which was formed in September 1861, and served both in Florida and South Carolina and with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. The unit's lineal descendant is today's 180th Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard.

This full dress uniform was worn until 1869. The unit was armed with M1840 cavalry sabres and M1842 single-shot, muzzle-loading pistols.

toes for over half a century. Its most lasting contribution was probably the great influence it had on other armies. Grenadiers, for instance, were soon the common standard for élite soldiers in all armies; fusilier regiments were created in Britain and Holland; artillery became truly military; the command structure with lieutenant-colonels and brigadiers, became widespread; and Louis' love of pomp, pageantry and order found converts everywhere. What self-respecting army had not adopted uniformity in dress and weapons, and fairly standard drills and manoeuvres by 1700? The

Reversed print of an infantry soldier, c.1710, seen from the back. The equipment was the buff waist belt which held sword, bayonet and cartridge box (in front). The powder horn was slung over the shoulder on a narrow buff belt. Note the early type of gaiter which appeared at the time of the War of Spanish Succession. (Private collection)



practice of having a large permanent army in peacetime, with controls which insured its obedience to authority, was firmly established. The administrative machine was created to draft men for military service, a system refined by the French Revolution's concept of universal 'national service'. Louis XIV's army was the precursor of today's armies and as such, the first great modern army.

The Plates

A1: Pikeman, Régiment Douglas, c.1667–1669

This Scottish unit in French service had red coats lined white. The 'Roman' style helmet shown appears to have been very popular during the 1660s and 1670s. (Sources: Mallet, *Les Travaux de Mars*, 1672; Leask & McCance, *Regimental Records of the Royal Scots*, 1915, quoting 1667 clothing shipment.)

A2: Musketeer, Régiment Furstenberg, c.1669

This German unit was reported wearing blue coats lined yellow at Dunkirk in May 1669. (Sources: Louvois to Le Tellier, 16 & 24 May 1669, Arch. Guerre, A1, v.241; M. Pétard, *Equipements Militaires*, v. 1, 1983; 'L'histoire du roi' tapestries, Musée de Versailles.)

A3: Musketeer, Régiment Lyonnais, 1666

In the summer of 1666 this regiment were wearing grey-white coats lined with red, red stockings and ribbons and buff belts with red fringes. Officers had gold lace, sergeants had silver lace 'everywhere'. Drummers wore the livery of the Villeroi family—green lined orange with orange lace—by special permission of the king, instead of the royal livery. (Sources: Capt. Severat's memoirs quoted in *La Sabretache*, 1904.)

B1: Musketeer, Régiment des Gardes Françaises, c.1678–1679

The regiment of French Guards had grey uniforms with red waistcoat and stockings. Most interesting is the pouch—described as having a sun badge on its flap—which eventually replaced bandoliers in the 1680s. (Sources: *Locke's Travels in France 1675–1679*; *Mercure Galant*, January 1679.)

B2: Garde du Corps, 4th Company, c.1675–1680

Each company of the King's Body Guards had silver-laced bandoliers of different colours: the 4th had yellow bandoliers and housings. The blue cloak was rolled up so that only its red lining showed. (Sources: 'Louis XIV in front of the Grotto of Thetis' 1675, 'Le Château de Clugny' 1680 by P. D. Martin, Musée de Versailles; 'Bataille de Seneffe . . . 1674' mural at Les Invalides; *Mercur Galant*, May 1679.)

B3: Grenadier à Cheval, c.1676–1680

This unit wore a red uniform until the 1690s. The buttonholes were worked with silver although there was not yet the broad lace decoration which was subsequently recorded. Dragoon-type gaiters are shown: these troops were to fight on foot as well as mounted. Fur-trimmed red caps were reported worn, possibly the earliest description of grenadier caps. (Sources: *Mercur Galant*, February 1678, May 1679; *Locke's Travels*.)

C1: Musketeer, Régiment Garde Suisse, c.1678–1679

The red uniform of this unit was not yet officially established, since pikemen had blue coats while musketeers had red coats with blue breeches. (Sources: *Mercur Galant*, January 1679; *Locke's Travels*.)

C2: Musketeer, Régiment Vierzet, c.1679

This Walloon infantry unit was reported wearing brownish ochre ('feuille-morte') lined with blue in 1679. Up to the 1680s brown appears to have been worn by many infantry units, but all except Royal-Italien eventually adopted grey-white. (Sources: Louvois to Zurlauben, 11 May 1679, Arch. Guerre, A1, v. 621; 'Cambrai . . . 1677' mural at Les Invalides.)

C3 & 4: Troopers, regiments of line cavalry, c.1671–1680

Both men wear the buff leather coat with sleeves and gloves of a softer leather, and buff leather breeches, which offered protection against edged weapons. The white sashes were worn as national identification since enemy cavalry often wore the same buff leather dress. From November 1671, cavalry was to be in grey or blue cloth coats, and the latter is worn by C3 over the buff coat, which became a waistcoat. (Sources: Mallet, *Travaux de*

Mars, 1672; Gaya, *Traité de Armes*, 1678; Order of 6 November 1671 quoted in Rothwiller, *Hist. due 2è Rég. de Cuirassiers*, 1877.)

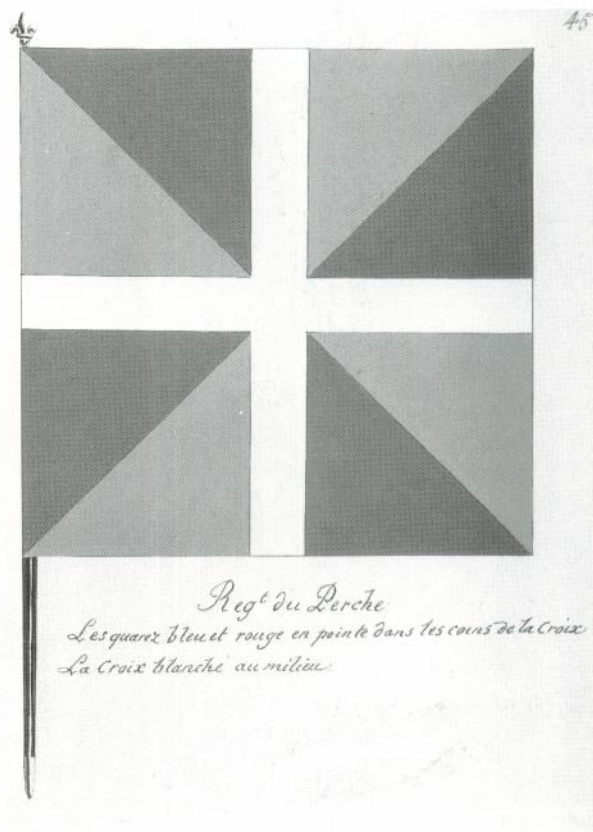
C5: Fusilier, Régiment des Fusiliers du Roi, c.1680

This unit raised in 1671 was the first to be completely armed with flintlock muskets. Although raised as infantry to protect the artillery, they also served guns, and became Royal-Artillerie in 1693. (Sources: *Mercur Galant*, September 1680, 2nd part.)

D1: Private, Régiment Hautefort-Dragon, c.1698

This was 'Asfeld-Dragon' until 1696. Besides wearing caps, dragoons were recognised by their leather gaiters, and carried flintlock muskets as well as cavalry swords. (The main sources for all figures

Regimental colour of the Perche Infantry Regiment, 1715, showing the typical design of infantry colours: a white cross with quarters in various hues and designs. In this case each quarter is divided into red and blue triangles. This unit had once been the Carignan-Salières regiment, and reconstructions often show this flag in Canada 1665–8. Du Vivier's 1715 flag manuscript is the earliest solid evidence, and it pertains to Perche; there is no known contemporary evidence describing the colour of Carignan-Salières. (Copy of the 1715 ms in the archives, Jean et Raoul Brunon, Salon de Provence)



'national colour' in US Army regulations. In much the same way the frock coat was selected by its largely mechanic-class members in preference to the coatee, since the newer fashioned coat reflected the revolutionary changes in society. This dress uniform was worn until 1941.

C3: Sergeant, 79th Regiment, New York State Militia
Scotsmen living in New York City in 1859 founded this unit to reflect their native heritage. They ordered their uniforms from Scotland and requested, and received, the designation of 79th to establish a link to the traditions of the Cameron Highlanders, Britain's 79th Regiment of Foot. Volunteering for three months' service in 1861, the unit saw action at First Bull Run.

New York's adjutant-general refused the use of the kilts for the unit, but photos and surviving relics of the unit prove that they were indeed worn. In the

Insignia for uniformed volunteer militia were apt to be more ornate than those worn by the regular army. These two belt plates, from either side of the continent, demonstrate the beauty of some of these insignia: top, a two-piece City of Philadelphia belt plate, and, bottom, a State of California belt plate. Both were made well before the Civil War but saw wartime use. (Author's collection)



field, however, trews in Cameron of Erracht—the same tartan as the kilts—were worn by both officers and men. At Bull Run they wore only their distinctive bonnets and tunics, the trews having been replaced by regulation sky blue trousers.

D1: Private, Cadwalader Grays

The Cadwalader Grays were a company associated with the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, which traced its origins in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to 1777. The entire regiment was converted to infantry and redesignated Cos. A and F of the 17th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regt. for three months' service in 1861. This was the first Pennsylvania unit to reach Washington in April 1861. After being mustered out, many of its members remained in the field with the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regt., while others remained at home but served with the Gray Reserves Infantry, Pennsylvania Militia (See p. 43, MAA 190). The unit exists today as the 103rd Engineer Bn., Pennsylvania National Guard.

The shako plate bears the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, while the cross belt plate bears a bust of George Washington.

D2: Private, National Rifles

The National Rifles was a company organised in Washington City, District of Columbia, in 1859. A large number of its original members, including its captain, were pro-Southern in sympathy in 1861; and the unit had drawn a large amount of extra equipment, including two mountain howitzers and a supply of sabres and revolvers, with the idea of defending Maryland against Northern troops coming to relieve Washington City. When the War Department discovered this, the commander's commission was declared invalid (he had not sworn the required oath); the pro-Southern members left to be replaced by more trustworthy men. (Many of the pro-Southern sympathisers served in Co.F, 1st Virginia Infantry Regt. thereafter.) The National Rifles was mustered into duty on the Union side as the Right Company, 3rd Bn., DC Volunteers during several emergencies, including the raid on Washington in 1864. The unit was disbanded in November 1864.

The unusual belt worn was designed for the M1855 rifle, with which the unit was armed, and

was a copy of a French Army belt: the two outside strips are designed to receive hooks from the knapsack. The bayonet frog was an integral part of the belt, but the scabbard could be removed when necessary.

D3: Corporal, First City Zouaves

Organised in Pennsylvania's capital city, Harrisburg, in the spring of 1861, the unit volunteered for active service in May 1862. It was then designated Co.A, 127th Pennsylvania Infantry and it served as such until May 1863. Several years after the war ended the company was renamed the City Grays, abandoning their zouave dress. As such, it remains a part of the 112th Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard today.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* of 13 June 1861 described the unit's uniforms as 'blue jackets trimmed with yellow, red shirt with blue stripe in the center, bluish gray pants, white leggings, red sash, regulation belt with brass plate marked U.S.'

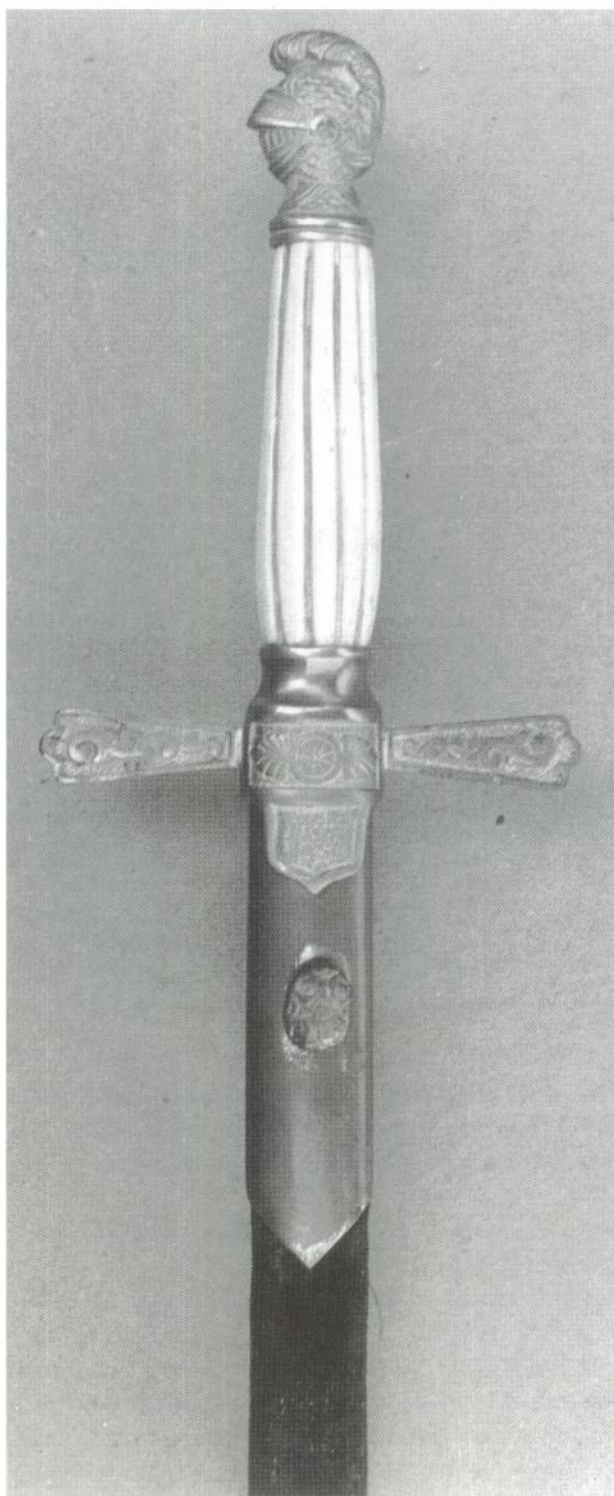
E1: Captain, Lynchburg Home Guard

Formed just before the Civil War, the Lynchburg Home Guard became Co.G, 11th Virginia Infantry Regt. in the Confederate service. When it entered active service Virginia issued the unit 120 yards of white webbing for belts, '20 sets plates' (probably including a cross belt and a waist belt plate), and 20 muskets that had been converted from flintlock to percussion. The rest of the 11th were dressed differently, with the Lynchburg Rifle Greys and Preston Guards wearing grey uniforms, while the Southern Guards wore black jackets and grey trousers with a black stripe down each leg.

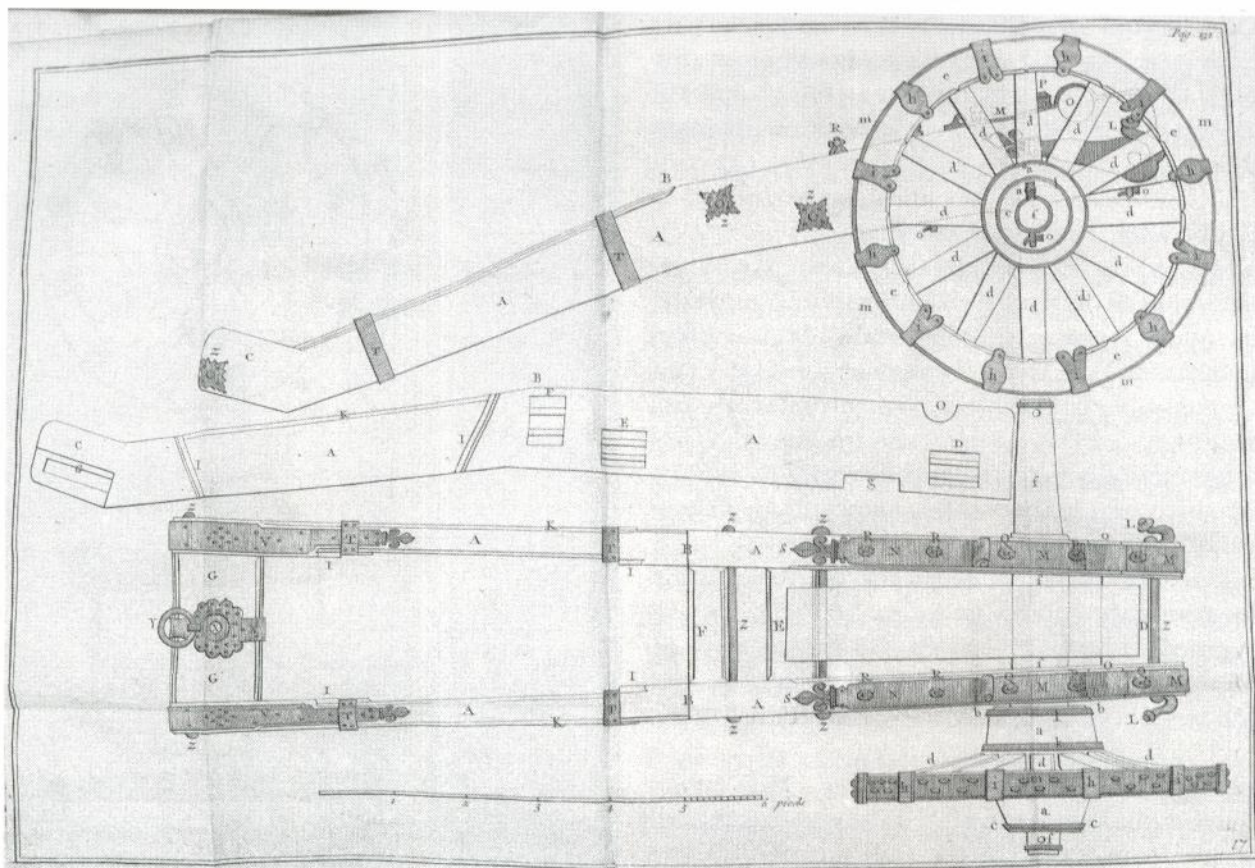
E2: Private, Richmond Grays

Virginia's Richmond Grays were formed in 1844 and assigned to the state's 1st Regt. in 1851. One of the city's best-drilled companies, they were designated Co.G, 12th Virginia Infantry Regt. in April 1861. The unit exists today as the 3rd Bn., 176th Infantry Regt., Virginia National Guard.

The dress uniform shown here was adopted in 1861. The unit also had a fatigue uniform, adopted in 1859, which consisted of a grey jacket, with grey trousers for winter and white for summer. Knapsacks were varnished black, with white lettering on the back.



This type of sword was used between 1850 and 1870 by NCOs in many uniformed volunteer militia companies. It appears in a number of photographs of enlisted personnel taken around 1861 and in many taken after the war. There were a number of varieties, some with etched blades and some without, and some with national shields for the langet and some without; but all are light, straight swords with bone or ivory grips and helmet-shaped pommels. (Author's collection)



Plan for a field carriage for a 24pdr. gun. This was the design used for those made at Douai for the army in Flanders in the 1690s, and apparently the most popular type. Carriages were painted red with black metalwork. From Saint-Rémy's 1697 *Mémoires d'Artillerie*. (David M. Stewart Museum & Library, Montreal)

were most likely edged with black since this was the family livery. Aiguillettes were often worn by cavalrymen, probably in the livery colour.

H1: Drummer, Régiment Saint-Germain-Beaupré, 1702–1714

Colonel Saint-Germain-Beaupré's drummers wore his livery: a buff ('isabelle') coat with blue lining, cuffs, waistcoat, breeches and stockings, and brass buttons. The coat had a cross on the breast and probably on the back, an apparently popular ornament for drummers at this time—Du Roi and Lyonnais drummers are shown with crosses as late as 1720. The lace is unknown but was probably in the livery colour. This unit served in Flanders and Germany. (Source: Drouault, *L'habillement et l'équipement du Rég. de Saint-Germain-Beaupré*, 1909 after clothing bills.)

H2: Fusilier, Régiment Montluc, 1702–1707

This figure shows the new ventral cartridge box which came into general use at the turn of the century. Sergeants had cuffs edged with gold lace, and drummers wore Col. Montluc's livery of 'scarlet' with yellow cuffs and an undescribed livery lace. This unit served in Italy 1703–1706, and Flanders thereafter. La Rivière-Casteras became colonel in 1707, and the drummers' livery would then have changed. (Sources: Arch. Guerre, A1, v. 1896, Roicreux to Chamillard, 8 March 1705, with clothing bills of 1703.)

H3: Lieutenant with regimental colour, Régiment Maillé, 1705–1714

A 1705 clothing bill for officers gives a grey-white coat lined with red, black velvet cuffs and gold buttons. Captains had gold edging lace and buttonholes and lieutenants had gold-laced buttonholes on the cuff only. The colours had the white cross with quarters in yellow with red tooth-saw lines and a black wavy border. The regiment served in Flanders. (Sources: Arch. Guerre, A1, v. 1834,

Labadie to Chamillard, 29 March 1705 with clothing contract; 1713. A Beck flag trophy plate in P. Charrié, *La Sabretache*, 1980: 2.)

Bibliographic note

If the great military and political figures and events of Louis XIV's reign have often been studied by historians, the French army as an institution during the reign has not received the same exclusive attention. However, a great deal can be found in Gen. Louis Susane's monumental *Histoire de l'Infanterie française* (5 vols.), *Histoire de la Cavalerie française* (3 vols.) and *Histoire de l'Artillerie française* (1 vol.), Paris, 1874–1876, reprinted 1984. This is an especially essential work for regimental histories as it tries to record every regiment ever raised. Camille Rousset, *Histoire de Louvois* (3 vols., Paris, 1864–1865); vol. 2 of L. Dussieux, *L'Armée en France* (Versailles, 1884); Georges Girard, *Racolage et Milice, 1701–1715* (Paris, c.1915); Emile Léonard, *L'Armée et ses problèmes au XVIIe siècle* (Paris, 1958); André Corvisier's *L'Armée française de la fin du XVIIe siècle au Ministère de Choiseul. Le soldat* (Paris 1964, 2 vols) and *Louvois* (Paris, 1983) all give excellent data on various aspects. The list could go on but period books such as *Ordonnances et Règlements du Roy pour les Gens de Guerre* (Paris, 1680–1706, 15 vols.); Alain Manesson Mallet, *Les Travaux de Mars* (Paris, 1672, 1684, etc.); Gaya, *Traité des Armes* (Paris, 1678); Daniel, *Histoire de la Milice française* (Paris, 1721, 2 vols.); Guignard, *L'Ecole de Mars* (Paris, 1725) are essential. The *Mercure Galant*, published monthly from 1672, is a gold mine of information of all sorts but ultimately, one must go to the Château de

Armement

d'un Cavalie
Francois.



A cavalry trooper of the 1670s wearing a buff leather coat (A) which laced up at the front. Note the aiguillette at the right shoulder. Hats were usually black with bunches of coloured ribbons. Breeches were of buff leather. The boots (H) were black and had spurs attached (I, K). The equipment consisted of a buff sword belt (B) and a buff carbine belt with steel hook (E). Weapons were a sword (C), a carbine (G), and a pair of waist pistols (E). The white sash of France was worn around the waist for national identification in battle. From Gaya's 1678 *Traité des Armes*. (Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, Brown University, USA)

Vincennes, where the 'Archives de la Guerre'—a large proportion of the manuscript record of Louis XIV's army—is preserved, notably in series A¹, vol. 168 to 2421, covering the years 1661 to 1714.

Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Uniforme de grande tenue porté jusqu'en 1869. Cette unité portait le sabre de cavalerie de 1840 et le pistolet de 1842 qui se chargeait par le canon. **A2** Uniforme de grande tenue; il y avait aussi un uniforme pour les exercices qui comprenait une casquette écarlate, une veste rouge courte avec col et revers de manche de velours noir et pantalons blancs. Le mousquet de 1842 a été remplacé en 1862 par le fusil de 1855. **A3** Une imitation consciencieuse de la tenue de l'Armée originale, des forces continentales de Washington—d'une vanité qui avait sa popularité dans de nombreux états juste avant la guerre civile. Les soldats allaient même jusqu'à utiliser le livret d'exercice original de Von Steuben.

B1 Cette unité d'immigrants allemands, dont nous présentons l'uniforme réglementaire de 1850, avait aussi une tenue de travail qui consistait en une casquette 'pillbox' (ou petite casquette ronde sans bord) avec bandeau jaune; une veste d'écurie bleue ornée d'un galon jaune et des pantalons d'été blancs; les manteaux étaient bleus foncés, croisés. **B2** Un régiment célèbre et 'plutôt snob' qui a été appelé sous les drapeaux plusieurs fois pendant la guerre. Mis à part cette tenue de parade, les soldats portaient un uniforme de service qui comprenait les mêmes pantalons, une courte veste grise avec parements et lisérés noirs, et un képi gris avec bandeau noir. **B3** Quand elle a été appelée à servir, cette unité, dont la grande tenue est illustrée, portait une tenue de corvée réglementaire de la New York State Militia en tant que Co. C, 9th Regt., NYSM.

C1 Cette unité a subi de lourdes pertes lors de la première bataille de Bull Run, 1861. La tenue de corvée comprenait une veste grise courte et un képi gris orné de noir. **C2** Nommée le 71st Regt., NYSM en 1852, cette unité a participé à la bataille du First Bull Run en 1861. La redingote a été choisie comme tenue d'uniforme pour tous les grades, en signe consciemment 'démocratique' qui laissait de côté la veste à queue démodée. **C3** Une unité d'Écossais vivant à New York, ils commandèrent leur uniforme en Écosse et choisirent le numéro 79 en mémoire du 79th Foot, Cameron Highlanders britannique. Ils combattirent à la bataille de First Bull Run dans ce bonnet et cette tunique mais avec des pantalons réglementaires bleus ciel.

D1 Cette unité, qui faisait partie à l'origine de l'artillerie a été affectée à l'infanterie sous le nom de 17th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment en 1861 comme Co. A et F. De nombreux membres ont par la suite combattu avec le 119th PVIR. **D2** Une unité pro-sudiste, elle fut licenciée en grande partie puis reconstituée en 1861. Le ceinturon était conçu pour accompagner le fusil de 1855. **D3** Cette unité qui s'était portée volontaire au service actif en mai 1862, servit comme Co. A, 127th Pennsylvania Infantry l'année suivante.

E1 Cette unité servit comme Co. G, 11th Virginia Infantry, un régiment composé de plusieurs unités de volontaires qui portaient tous des uniformes différents, certains en gris, d'autres en noir. **E2** Tenue réglementaire; l'unité, qui servit comme Co. G, 12th Virginia Infantry, avait aussi un uniforme de corvée composé d'une veste grise et d'un pantalon gris ou blanc selon la saison. **E3** A servi comme Co. A, 12th Virginia Infantry pendant toute la guerre. La veste de corvée était bleue foncée avec parement blanc, comme sur cette illustration, ainsi que sur les pattes d'épaule; l'étoile ne se portait pas sur l'habit de corvée.

F1 Le 27th North Carolina Infantry, sous le nom de Co. B, s'est finalement rendu à Appomattox en 1865. L'uniforme des officiers était semblable à celui-ci, mais avec manteau croisé. **F2** La plupart des membres ont combattu dans la Hampton's Legion ou dans le 25th South Carolina Infantry. Les officiers et sous-officiers portaient des distinctions de grades peu courantes sur cet uniforme réglementaire—les premiers, des épaulettes et aussi deux ou trois chevrons sur la manche, pointant vers le haut, tandis que les sergents en avaient deux dont les pointes étaient dirigées vers le bas. **F3** Cette unité, la Co. A du 5th Georgia Infantry, perdit la moitié de ses hommes à Chickamauga. La tenue de corvée comprenait une casquette verte, une veste verte avec galon doré et pantalon noir. Pour armé, le fusil de 1841 avec épée-baïonnette.

G1 Affectés pendant une brève période à l'infanterie sous le nom de Co. G, 3rd Alabama, ils reprirent ensuite leur fonction d'artilleurs sous le nom d'Andrews' Battery de l'artillerie de l'état. **G2** Cinq groupes d'artilleurs prélevés parmi cette unité de l'élite sociale servirent pendant la guerre; les détails de l'écusson de l'unité qu'ils portaient sur la poitrine restent inexplicables. **G3** L'uniforme de 1861, au moment où l'unité devint la Co. B, du 4th Texas Infantry; la coiffure était un choix individuel. Après la bataille d'Antietam, l'on découvrit que le drapeau avait été transpercé par 65 trous de balle et portait 3 déchirures de shrapnel.

H1 Cette unité, le 60th Militia Regiment de l'Illinois à partir de 1855, ne servit pas en tant que compagnie de formation propre, nombre de ses soldats servirent dans d'autres unités. **H2** Uniforme porté à partir de 1854; plusieurs membres de cette unité se sont battus en 1861 dans le 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. **H3** De nombreux membres de l'unité rejoignirent le 3rd California Infantry. Les engagés portaient un bandeau de shako blanc, les officiers un shako entièrement bleu foncé.

Farbtafeln

A1 Ausgehuniform, getragen bis 1869. Diese Einheit trug den Kavalleriesäbel von 1840 und die Vorderladerpistole von 1842. **A2** Ausgehuniform; es gab auch eine Dienstuniform mit scharlachroter Schirmkappe, kurzer roter Jacke mit schwarzem Samtkragen und Manschetten und weissen Hosen. Die Muskete von 1842 wurde 1862 durch die Muskete mit Drall-Lauf von 1855 ersetzt. **A3** Eine bewusste Imitation der Uniform von Washingtons ursprünglicher Kontinental-Armee—eine Eitelkeit, die in vielen Staaten knapp vor dem Bürgerkrieg populär war. Man verwendete sogar die ursprünglichen Drillvorschriften von Von Steuben.

B1 Diese Einheit deutscher Einwanderer, deren Ausgehuniform von 1850 gezeigt wird, besass auch eine Dienstuniform, bestehend aus einem blauen Käppi mit gelbem Band, einer blauen Stalljacke mit gelben Litzen und weissen Sommerhosen; die Wintermäntel waren dunkelblau und zweireihig. **B2** Ein berühmtes, 'snobistisches' Regiment, das im Krieg mehreremale eingesetzt wurde. Abgesehen von der hier zu sehenden Ausgehuniform gab es eine Arbeitsuniform mit denselben Hosen, kurzer grauer Jacke mit schwarzen Aufschlägen und ein graues Käppi mit schwarzem Band. **B3** Beim Einsatz trug diese Einheit, deren Ausgehuniform hier gezeigt wird, die reguläre Arbeitsuniform der New York State Militia—Co. C. 9th Rgt., NYSM.

C1 Diese Einheit erlitt in der ersten Schlacht von Bull Run 1861 schwere Verluste. Zur Dienstuniform gehörten kurze graue Jacken und graue Käppis mit schwarzem Besatz. **C2** Diese Einheit, die 1852 die Bezeichnung 71st Regt., NYSM, erhielt, kämpfte bei First Bull Run im Jahre 1861. Der Gehrock wurde bewusst als Ausgehuniform für alle Ränge gewählt—als 'demokratischer' Ersatz für die altmodische Jacke. **C3** Diese Einheit von in New York lebenden Schotten bestellte ihre Uniformen in Schottland und wählte für sich die Nummer 79 im Angedenken an das britische Regiment 79th Foot, Cameron Highlanders. Sie kämpften bei First Bull Run in Mütze und Waffenrock, aber mit den üblichen himmelblauen Hosen.

D1 Diese ursprüngliche Artillerie-Einheit wurde 1861 zur Infanterie-Einheit Cos. A und F, 17th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment umgebildet, und viele von ihnen kämpften nachher weiter mit 119th PVIR. **D2** Eine Südstaaten-Einheit, die weitgehend aufgelöst und 1861 neu aufgestellt wurde. Der Gürtel war für die Büchse von 1855 bestimmt. **D3** Diese Einheit, die sich im Mai 1855 freiwillig zum Einsatz meldete, trug die Bezeichnung Co. A, 127th Pennsylvania Infantry für das ganze nächste Jahr.

E1 Diese Einheit, das Regiment Co. G, 11th Virginia Infantry, bestand aus verschiedenen freiwilligen, alle verschieden uniformierten Gruppen—manche in Grau, manche in Schwarz. **E2** Ausgehuniform; diese Einheit—Co. G, 12th Virginia Infantry—hatte auch eine Dienstuniform mit grauer Jacke und grauen oder weissen Hosen, je nach Jahreszeit. **E3** Die Einheit Co. A, 12th Virginia Infantry, trug diese Bezeichnung den ganzen Krieg hindurch. Die Jacke der Dienstuniform war dunkelblau mit weissem Besatz wie hier gezeigt—auch an den Schulterriemen. Der Stern wurde an der Dienstuniform nicht getragen.

F1 Die Einheit Co. B, 27th North Carolina Infantry ergab sich schliesslich bei Appomattox im Jahre 1865. Die Offiziersuniform war ähnlich, aber mit zweireihigem Mantel. **F2** Die meisten Mitglieder kämpften entweder in Hampton's Legion oder in 25th South Carolina Infantry. Offiziere und Unteroffiziere trugen auf dieser Ausgehuniform ungewöhnliche Rangabzeichen—die ersteren Epauletten, aber auch zwei oder drei Ärmeltressen—nach oben gerichtet—während die Sergeanten zwei nach unten gerichtete Tressen trugen. **F3** Die Einheit Co. A, 5th Georgia Infantry verlor bei Chickamauga 50% ihrer Männer. Die Dienstuniform bestand aus grüner Kappe, grüner Jacke mit Goldbesatz und schwarzen Hosen. Bewaffnung: Büchse von 1841 mit Schwerbajonett.

G1 Kurzfristig als Co. G, 3rd Alabama-Infanterie umgebildet, nahm diese Einheit später ihre Artilleriefunktion als Andrews' Battery bei der Staatsartillerie wieder auf. **G2** Fünf Batterien dieser sozialen Elite-Einheit dienten im Krieg; die Einzelheiten des Brustabzeichens sind heute unverständlich. **G3** Die Uniform von 1861, nachdem die Einheit als Co. B, 4th Texas Infantry bezeichnet wurde; Kopfbekleidung nach eigener Wahl. Nach Antietam stellte man fest, dass die Fahne 65 Kugellöcher und drei Schrapnellrisse aufwies.

H1 Das 60th Militia Regiment (seit 1855) diente nicht als reguläre Kompanie—viele Soldaten kämpften in anderen Einheiten. **H2** Die seit 1854 getragene Uniform; einige Angehörige dieser Einheit kämpften 1861 in der 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. **H3** Viele Mitglieder traten der 3rd California Infantry bei. Einfache Soldaten trugen weisse Tschakobänder, die Offiziere waren in Dunkelblau.